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## FOREIGN GUNBOATS READY FOR ACTION IN CANTON HARBOR

Warships Prepare for Eventualities—French Sailors Have Landed at Shameen

Diplomats Decline to Become Party to Dispute Between the North and the South

HONG KONG, Dec. 18 (AP)—The flotilla of foreign gunboats in the harbor of Canton, where a tense situation has prevailed since the recent threat of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, South China leader, to seize the customs funds, apparently is preparing for eventualities. Some of the warships lying of Shameen, the foreign section of Canton, have been cleared for action, and French sailors from the cruiser Jules Ferry have landed at Shameen and are stationed in the old French post office building.

The naval forces of foreign powers now concentrated at Canton have been increased by the arrival of three American destroyers, which joined the two American warships, the cruiser Asheville and the gunboat Pampanga.

PEKING, Dec. 18 (AP)—The diplomatic corps here has declined to become a party to the dispute between the Canton Government, headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and the recognized Chinese Government here over the disposal of surplus funds arising from the Chinese customs after payments have been made on the foreign loans based on those revenues.

Replies to a communication from the Canton Government asking that the surplus monies be released to the Peking and Canton governments proportionately to the contributions made by the territories under control of each, the diplomats replied that the refusal or granting of such a request does not lie within their province, since there exists no agreement regarding the customs which confers power to allocate the surplus to various sections of China.

Concerning the contention set up by Dr. Sun that a precedent was established in 1919 through the apportionment of a certain percentage of the surplus to the Canton Government, the diplomats averred that that was a purely Chinese arrangement, wherein they neither took the initiative nor acted as intermediary.

The reply was dispatched on Dec. 12 through the British Consul at Canton, following the diplomats' threat to employ any measures necessary to prevent the seizure of the Kwangtung customs revenues which Dr. Sun proposed to effect.

## ITALIAN POLICE RAID RUSSIAN QUARTERS

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 18.—The Italian police raided the headquarters of the Russian trade delegation at Genoa. The head of the Russian delegation protested, pointing out that the house where the delegation lodged should be regarded as Russian territory. The police, however, took no notice of the protest, and after a careful visit sequestered a few documents. It is wondered here how it is possible to reconcile Benito Mussolini's policy as Foreign Minister, making for a rapprochement with Russia and his policy as home minister, under whose responsibility the Genoa raid was effected.

It is evident that Signor Mussolini will never tolerate Russia's intrusion in Italy's internal affairs. It is expected that the Russian delegation will protest energetically at the action of the Genoa police.

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## Towns Figuring in Military Operations



With the Reported Capture of San Marcos and Puebla, by Obregon Forces, the Rebel Drive to Mexico City Is Checked. The President, in Personal Command of Victorious Federal Troops Now Marches Eastward Toward Vera Cruz. Quiet Is Reported From the Tampico and Tuxpan Oil Districts

## Law Sought to Force Referendum on War

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Dec. 18  
A RESOLUTION providing for a popular referendum, to be taken before a declaration of war by the United States against any foreign power, was introduced in the Senate today by C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington. The resolution also provides for reciprocal treaties with other powers providing for popular referendum on war.

An amendment to the Cable Act, designed to meet the difficulties which have occurred occasionally, when foreign-born wives of American citizens have been refused admittance to the United States because of quota restrictions, was introduced by Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York.

## MEXICAN FEDERALS, LED BY PRESIDENT, RETAKE TWO CITIES

Puebla and San Marcos Fall as Gen. Obregon Begins Drive to Rebel Vera Cruz

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 18 (AP)—Revolutionary forces evacuated Puebla tonight, and federal troops have occupied the city, according to a War Department announcement.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 18 (AP)—Federal troops have taken San Marcos, the important strategic point between Veracruz and Mexico City, and are advancing steadily toward the seat of power of the rebels, according to advices received today by Mexican Consul-General Enrique D. Ruiz.

Fighting for possession of San Marcos had been under way for more than 16 hours before the rebels were forced to retreat, Señor Ruiz was advised. The federal forces captured an immense amount of ammunition, small arms, a number of cannons and several trains used by the rebel forces for transportation, the report added.

President in Command

President Alvaro Obregon himself is directing the federal troops and is commanding the pursuit of the rebel forces in an effort to make the victory even more complete.

The message was from Gen. Francisco Serrano, Secretary of War, and expressed belief that the rebellion would end soon.

The Mexican Government forces moving east from the capital are fighting for the possession of Apizaco, 70 miles east of Mexico City, it is reported.

Related advices from Mexico City say the rebels evacuated Puebla last night. While not admitting the truth of this, the rebels through their Vera Cruz headquarters announced "a change of plan," whereby their forces from Puebla "advanced upon Apizaco," for the purpose of consolidating railway communications.

The rebels also admitted that fighting was proceeding at San Marcos, the railway center east of Puebla and southeast of Apizaco, which might indicate that a body of federal had succeeded in flanking the rebels in Puebla City and thus forcing their evacuation.

News regarding the operations in the zone to the west of Mexico City is lacking in the meagre Government advices reaching the United States, but the rebels say the federales were compelled, in the face of superior forces under Gen. Enrique Estrada, to withdraw.

Believe Acapulco Disloyal

At last accounts, according to rebel forces, De la Huerta men still were holding Cuautla, which lies approximately 40 miles to the southeast of the capital, Acapulco, on the Pacific Ocean, in the State of Guerrero. It is said to have surrendered to the rebels, while the famous Gen. Carlos Green, former Governor of the State of Ta-

## MR. HUGHES BLUNTLY REFUSES ANY NEGOTIATION WITH RUSSIA; DEMANDS END TO PROPAGANDA

America "Is Not Proposing to Barter Away Its Principles," Secretary Replies to Tchitcherin Proposal for Conference—Points to Evidences of Poor Faith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, informed Russian Soviet officials today, in a statement transmitted through the American Consul at Reval, that there would seem to be at this time no reason for negotiations with the Soviet Government such as suggested in the message from Georgi Tchitcherin, the Soviet Foreign Minister, received yesterday at the White House.

The Secretary's statement says that the American Government "is not proposing to barter away its principles." Following is the text of Mr. Hughes' communication:

There would seem to be at this time no reason for negotiations. The American Government, as the President said in his message to the Congress, is not proposing to barter away its principles.

If the Soviet authorities are ready to restore the confiscated property of American citizens or make effective compensation, they can do so. If the Soviet authorities are ready to repeal their decree repudiating Russia's obligation to the country to recompense them, they can do so. It requires no conference or negotiations to accomplish these results, which can and should be achieved at Moscow as evidence of good faith.

The American Government has not incurred liabilities to Russia or repudiated obligations. Most serious is

the continued propaganda to overthrow the institutions of this country. This Government can enter into no negotiations until these efforts directed from Moscow are abandoned.

The announcement was described as a statement by the Secretary of State with respect to the telegram to President Coolidge from Mr. Tchitcherin of Dec. 16. At the conclusion of the quoted statement the announcement said:

The United States Consul at Reval will deliver this statement to the Soviet representative at that place for communication to Tchitcherin.

The action of the Administration came as a surprise to those who have watched the policy of the Washington Government toward the Russian Soviet authorities, not only during President Coolidge's incumbency, but also during the Wilson and Harding administrations.

The Tchitcherin proposal was based on an impression that President Coolidge stood ready to negotiate a reciprocal claims agreement with the Russian Soviet authorities which would consider only the debts of the Russian régime that overthrew the Czar's Government and not any obligation entered into by the former Royal Government of Russia. That impression

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

May Win in Senate Split



## SPEECH PREVENTS VOTING IN SENATE

Secret Diplomacy in Europe  
Talk by Mr. Owen Puts Cummins Wrangle in Background

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—With the Senate keyed up over the contest for chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for which ballots have been cast ever since Congress convened, the upper branch today was forced to abandon further balloting while it listened to Robert Owen (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, deliver one of the longest prepared addresses ever made in the Senate. He talked on "Secret Diplomacy in Europe."

However, before Senator Owen started his speech, the Senate adopted a joint resolution providing for a full day recess of Congress from Dec. 20.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

## MAYOR REVIVES BRIDGE PROJECT

Bill Filed Provides for Building  
\$7,000,000 Structure Over  
Charles River Basin

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, proposes to renew his efforts to have a memorial bridge built across the Charles River Basin at a cost of \$7,000,000, to be appropriated outside of the debt limit, and to that end he filed a bill today with the clerk of the House of Representatives, containing the features of the measure which failed to get action last year.

The Mayor's petition calls for the construction of a bridge to replace the present Harvard Bridge, which has been condemned so far as its flooring is concerned by the bridge departments of both Boston and Cambridge. The bill provides for control of the structure, when completed, by the Metropolitan District Commission.

As part of the project the measure proposes the construction of an island midway in the Charles River basin and on this island a memorial hall with campanile. The hall, the Mayor plans, will have a capacity sufficient to accommodate the national political conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Another feature of the proposed undertaking is for the construction of the bridge without the necessity of a drawbridge as part of the structure.

The Mayor last year, when he was urging upon the Legislature favorable consideration of his plan for a great intercity memorial bridge between Boston and Cambridge, exhibited illuminated drawings to represent a great memorial structure on an artificial island midstream in the Charles River. The island, it was planned, would be laid out in the most approved design by landscape architects, and the construction of a granite or marble retaining wall around the island would heighten its scenic effect.

The present petition provides for apportionment of the cost as follows: Boston 35 per cent, Cambridge 25 per cent, Chelsea 1½ per cent, Revere 1½ per cent, Winthrop 1½ per cent, Middlesex County 15 per cent, Norfolk County 10 per cent, and 6 per cent upon the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

The petition of the Mayor to assess the cost of trials in the courts of countries other than those in which the action arises has also been filed with a petition to abolish the licensing board of Boston and transfer the duties of the board to the Mayor.

Mayor Curley also asks for a uniform law to have the polls open at 8 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 8 o'clock at night, and to have the county expenses apportioned on Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop, rather than having the city assume the entire expense.

A petition to create a Greater Boston, to include all the cities and towns within a radius of 10 miles of the State House, has also been filed.

GREGORY TO BE TRIED  
FOR HIGH TREASON

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Gregory VII, the new Patriarch in Constantinople, and four members of the Holy Synod will be tried for high treason by the tribunal of independence now in session here. The archbishops have not been arrested, but are under surveillance.

Ekmek Bey, adjutant to the Caliph, on trial for treason, has been released by the court.

REALTORS RAISE STANDARDS

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Rigid state supervision of the real estate business is

approved by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in a statement today. Fifteen states and one Canadian Province have set up machinery for licensing.

## Former Premier Urged to Return to Athens



Eleutherios Venizelos  
Another Appeal Has Been Made to the Cretan Statesman. It is Reported, to Take Over the Reins of Government. His Future Movements Are Said to Depend Upon the Election Returns.

## Exiled King of the Hellenes



George II  
Monarch Whose Departure for Rumania Will Leave the Deputies Free to Discuss the Future Régime of Greece

## 1924 WET PLANK PROSPECTS FADE

Democrats and Republicans Agree  
Wets Will Find Convention  
Doors Bolted Securely

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—There is not the slightest prospect of a wet plank being inserted in either the Republican or Democratic platform in the presidential campaign next year, in the opinion of members of Congress. Announcement in The Christian Science Monitor of the result of its poll of Democratic state chairmen, indicating an overwhelmingly dry sentiment among them, came as no surprise to the leaders at the

Metropolitan District Commission.

They declared, with few exceptions, that the prohibition issue has been settled for all time; that it is in the Constitution and on the statute books to stay, and the evidence of the wisdom of this law is accumulating too fast to give the outlawed liquor traffic any encouragement.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and George F. Brennan, Democratic leader of Chicago, will find the doors of the Democratic Party convention next year bolted against whatever hope they may entertain of placing this party on record as championing the liquor interests, according to party chieftains here.

News of Both Sides

Edward I. Edwards (D.), Senator from New Jersey, one of the most outspoken wets in Congress, told the writer that he thought both parties lacked the courage to run on wet planks. His personal desire was that the Democratic Party adopt a plank for modification of the prohibition law and he said that the New Jersey delegation to the convention would be "damp" in its aspirations.

The opposite point of view was

taken by Joseph T. Robinson (D.),

## GREEK KING TO LEAVE ATHENS ON ADVICE OF GOVERNMENT; CRISIS DEVELOPS OVER DYNASTY

Sovereign's Departure Regarded by Cabinet as Imperative in View of Approaching Debate in the Assembly on the Régime Best Suited to the Country

Action of Ministry Follows Demand for Dethronement of Monarch by the Advocates of a Republic—Election Returns Give Liberals a Big Majority

[Greece is now in the midst of a dynastic crisis. The King, at the request of the Cabinet, leaves Athens tonight for Rumania, so as to remove any cause for friction that might develop during the debate about to be held in the new Assembly on the régime best suited for the Hellenes. This will relieve him temporarily, at least, of an impossible position, for the country, ever since his accession to the throne, has been governed by a military dictatorship. His abdication is believed to be imminent, and in view of the overwhelming vote given to Eleutherios Venizelos by the Greek electorate it is likely that pressure will be brought to bear upon the Greek statesman to return to Greece and take control of affairs.]

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 18—According to an Exchange message, the King and Queen of Greece leave tonight for Rumania.

ATHENS, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Government last night informed King George in writing that it considered it advisable for him to

## LETTERS OFFERED IN ALLER HEARING

### Testimony Presented Concerning Publication of Cards in The Christian Science Journal

Hearing of the suit brought by Mrs. Catherine Aller of Phoenix, Ariz., against the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and The Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., asking for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from removing her card as a practitioner from The Christian Science Journal, was resumed today in the United States District Court before Judge George W. Anderson, sitting at Boston.

On July 10, 1922, the Board of Directors voted to remove the plaintiff's card from the Journal. The action was approved by the Trustees but pending the outcome of litigation the card has been allowed to remain.

#### Correspondence in Evidence

Attorney Walter A. Dane, on re-sumption of the case this morning, placed in evidence certain correspondence that passed between the Board of Directors and Mrs. Aller prior to the action of the Board in noting her card from the Journal list. One of these, a letter written to Mrs. Aller at the instance of the Board of Directors, which was a reply to Mrs. Aller's letter, in which she asked why she should be asked to fill out a blank sent her, set forth that prior to February of that year the affairs of The Christian Science Publishing Society had been conducted independently of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in violation of the wishes and direction of its Leader. The Journal was not a church publication and could not be held responsible as such, it was explained. So that when the Directors came into control by decision of the courts, the card list in the Journal had to be regarded as a new list.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Free lecture on Christian Science by John J. Flinn, C. S., member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., Players House, West Newton, 8.

Public lecture, "Having Mine Own Righteousness," in Dowse Institute series on "St. Paul," by Dr. Terrot R. Glover, classical lecturer at St. John's College, Cambridge, England, New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, 8.

Lowell Institute Free illustrated lecture, "Some Relativistic Paradoxes and Their Explanations," Prof. George D. Birkhoff of Harvard University, Huntington Hall, 481 Boylston Street, 8.

New England Conservatory of Music: presentation of the photo-musical drama, "American Melodrama," based on F. P. Macrae's "The Scarecrow," Jordan Hall, 8.

Harvard Dramatic Club: performances of Oracle plays, Gundman Museum, Cambridge, 7:30 and 9.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Address by Capt. Ainsley C. Armstrong, Adj't of Boston Bureau of Criminal Investigation, "Some Police Problems," Robert G. Shaw School, Mt. Vernon Street, 8.

Boston Arena: Hockey—Harvard vs. Boston University, 8:15.

University extension lecture, "Securing the Export Trade," Room 15, State House.

Public lecture, "What Does It Profit a Man?" in series on industrial and public safety, 48 Boylston Street, 7:45.

Businessmen's Club: Members' dinner meeting, 68 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston University School of Education: lecture in series on "Methods of Teaching in High Schools," by Prof. Guy M. Wilson, 68 Boylston Street, 8.

Canadian Club Auxiliary: Meeting and entertainment, 8.

New England States Hostess Association: Dinner, American House, 6:30.

Music: Steinert Hall—Concert by Renée Longy, pianist, and Georges Miquelle, cellist, 8:15.

Theaters: Colonial—"Helen of Troy," N. Y., 8:15. Hollie—"Charlie in Aunt," 8:10.

Hollie—"This Is London," 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.

Selwyn—George M. Cohen in "The Song and Dance," 8:15.

St. James—"Connie Good Home," 8:15.

Tremont—"Lollipop," 8:15.

Wilbur—"The Lady in Ermine," 8:15.

Photoplay: Park—"Scarborough," 8:10, 8:10.

Fenway—"Blue Brother," 2:20, 7:11, 9:10.

St. James—"To the Moon," 4:20, 6:45, 9:30.

Orpheum—"The Light That Failed," 11, 2, 5, 8.

Tremont Temple—"Powder River," 2:10, and 8:10.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

New England Women's Press Association: Christmas program for members and guests, 8:15.

Boston University: Christmas party for settlement children, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 68 Boylston Street, 4:30.

Boston League of Women Voters: Lecture, "Last Every Woman Should Know," Boston University College of Secretarial Science, 10:15.

Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Charlestown: Reception in honor of Rear Admiral Sir St. George, Commandant of Charlestown Navy Yard, 5 to 6.

Rotary Club of Boston: Christmas luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Red Cross Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Myles Standish: Christmas sale, Tremont Temple.

Music: Symphony Hall—Paderewski, 3.

Art Exhibitions: Arts and Crafts—Handicrafts.

Art Club—Paintings by E. Ambrose Webster; paintings and water colors by Oliver Chaffee.

Boston City Club—Paintings by Boston artists.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Etchings by Charles Emilie Hell; block prints by Harold Hayes Brown; original illustrations.

Children's Art Center—Fall exhibition.

Copley Galleries—Paintings and drawings by George Motley; water colors by George Motley.

Doll & Richards—Etchings by Sears Galagher; water colors by J. Olson, W. Walter, and Water and Romilly Davis.

Goodspeed's—Etchings by George C. Wales and others.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by I. M. Gammie; water colors by Charles Motley.

Vose Gallery—Paintings by C. Arnold Slade.

Pogg Museum—Early Italian engravings.

Rock Hall, Cambridge—Work of Harvard and Radcliffe students.

Women's City Club—Whitman collection.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1923

### FRANCE WILL REPAY DEBTS, SAYS CONSUL

#### Reconstruction Costs and Lack of Reparations Seen as Cause of Delay by M. Liebert

Reconstruction of the devastated regions of France is going on at a tremendous pace, thanks to the "magnificent, patriotic efforts" of the French people, "who without borrowing one cent abroad for that work, will have absolutely completed it within three years," Gaston E. Liebert, French Consul-General in New York, today said to members of the Professional Women's Club of Boston, in describing the constructive task which northern France of the post-war period is itself quietly accomplishing. "It is work," the speaker declared, "which should have been financed by German payments on reparations."

**Graham Lecture Criticized**

In opening for the defense Mr. Dane read a letter written by Mrs. Aller, criticizing a lecture by the Rev. Andrew J. Graham of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship. One statement in the letter was:

"You gave us the bombastic, self-exploiting statements of one who has made of the infinite subject of Mind science a mere tawdry faith cure. Not once did you get out of the atmosphere of mortal mind."

Mr. Dane said that 2500 copies of that letter were sent out broadcast, the original having gone to the lecturer. The latter's reply to Mrs. Aller was put into the evidence over Mr. McClellan's objection. In it the Rev. Mr. Graham wrote that Mrs. Aller's criticism was "unjust" and that there "was not a single shadow of gentleness and love in it."

It was brought out that Mrs. Aller's letter was, in later correspondence, held to be defamatory. The plaintiff denies that it was defamatory.

Subsequently to the criticism of the lecturer, the plaintiff sets forth, she was notified that the Board of Directors were to vote on the question of removing her card from the Journal. She was unable to obtain a continuance, it is alleged, and her card was voted out.

**BOYS VOLUNTEER  
TO ERECT BUILDING**

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 18 (Special)—Manual training pupils at the Rogers High School hope to solve the problem of the erection at Aquidneck Park of a recreation building with limited funds. Three of the boys, who first volunteered to work during spare time, put up 120 square feet of sheathing. Other boys have since joined the movement.

**BIG GAINS IN BUILDING**

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—November showed a greater volume of building permits for the entire country than any previous November, and the third highest volume of the current year, according to a compilation of S. W. Straus & Co. The whole country showed a gain of 30 per cent over November, 1922, and 5 per cent over October of this year. The value of permits reported by 287 cities was \$301,065,967.

**PRECEDENT FOR FARY ACTION**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—The action of the Senate in 1921, in confirming the nomination of Albert D. Lasker of Chicago as chairman of the Shipping Board is regarded by President Coolidge as having set a precedent for favorable action on the pending nomination of Edward P. Farley, also of Chicago, for the same office, despite the geographical provisions of the law.

This deposition, taken in the early part of the present year at Phoenix, was read by Mr. McClellan. Mr. Dickey said that it was the spirit of Mrs. Aller's refusal to sign the application blank and its questionnaire rather than the refusal itself to which the Directors objected. It had not been in a Christian spirit, he said. Some cards had been accepted where there had been failures to reply but action in these cases was in a different spirit.

**Deposition Read**

Yesterday's sessions of the court were consumed largely by Mr. McClellan in the presentation of the plaintiff's case, which he rested shortly before the close of the afternoon session. Mr. Dane then opened for the defense and was engaged in reading Mrs. Aller's cross-examination as soon as the deposition taken by counsel for the plaintiff.

This deposition, taken in the early

part of the present year at Phoenix, was read by Mr. McClellan. It contained more than 350 questions and answers and was the subject of some contention on the part of counsel for the defense. Most of them were admitted, Judge Anderson ruling that it was not quite clear what the issues might be later and in view of that fact he was disposed, he said, not to make too arbitrary a ruling as to their relevancy. It was during the raising of objections to these questions that Mr. Dane indicated that the defense would contend that the issues were ecclesiastical rather than civil.

**Form of Application**

The form of application for the insertion of a practitioner's card in the Journal was one of the principal issues raised in the plaintiff's bill. It reads: "I understand that card in the Journal is a privilege, not a right, and I hereby consent to removal of my card if the Christian Science Board of Directors so orders." Mrs. Aller's bill set forth that she could

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES  
Tomorrow**

WNAC (Boston) — 10:00, Christmas carols; 9:30, sports talk; 11:35, weather; 12:15, church service.

WBZ (Springfield) — 6:45, weather; 7:30, "The Farmers' Job Feeding," 7:45, "The Progress of the World," 8:00, "The Story of New England," 8:30, music.

WGB (Medford, Mass.) — 12, music; 12:40, weather; markets, 5:30, markets; 6:15, code practice; 6:45, sports report; 7:30, "The Farmers' Job Feeding," 7:45, "The Story of the World," 8:00, "The Story of New England," 8:30, music.

WGI (Medford, Mass.) — 12, music; 12:40, weather; markets, 5:30, markets; 6:15, code practice; 6:45, sports report; 7:30, "The Farmers' Job Feeding," 7:45, "The Story of the World," 8:00, "The Story of New England," 8:30, music.

WJZ (Baltimore) — 12, music; 12:40, weather; markets, 5:30, markets; 6:15, code practice; 6:45, sports report; 7:30, "The Farmers' Job Feeding," 7:45, "The Story of the World," 8:00, "The Story of New England," 8:30, music.

WOR (Newark) — 2:30, music; 11:00, church service; 7:30, sports talk; 7:40, "The Adventures of Peter," 7:45, piano recital; 8:45, "Financial Problems," 9:40, "Choosing a Vocation," 9:45, concert.

WZB (Newark) — 2:30, music; 7:30, "The Adventures of Peter," 7:45, piano recital; 8:45, "Financial Problems," 9:40, "Choosing a Vocation," 9:45, concert.

WRC (Washington) — 8, children's hour; 8:30, "The Farm Block," 8:45, songs; 8:45, "The Story of the World," 9:00, "Polar Exploration by Aircraft," by Rear Admiral William A. Moffet, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics. 9:15, band concert.

WVON (Chicago) — 12, music; 12:40, weather; markets, 5:30, markets; 6:15, code practice; 6:45, sports report; 7:30, "The Farmers' Job Feeding," 7:45, "The Story of the World," 8:00, "The Story of New England," 8:30, music.

WZB (Newark) — 2:30, music; 11:00, church service; 7:30, sports talk; 7:40, "The Adventures of Peter," 7:45, piano recital; 8:45, "Financial Problems," 9:40, "Choosing a Vocation," 9:45, concert.

WZL (Newark) — 2:30, music; 7:30, "The Adventures of Peter," 7:45, piano recital; 8:45, "Financial Problems," 9:40, "Choosing a Vocation," 9:45, concert.

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## BETTER HOMES MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH PRACTICAL ARTS CLASS

### Increasing Enrollment by Women Throughout State Proves Value of System—Cooking and Sewing Taught

Increasing enrollments show the practical arts courses for women conducted by the public school departments of the cities and towns of Massachusetts to be coming more and more popular. Courses are given in dressmaking, millinery, cooking, and home nursing to women and girls who have left school.

In 1921, the latest year for which statistics are available, it cost the State nearly \$170,000 to conduct the classes. The material used by the pupils was estimated to be worth \$500,000, and the value of the finished product was \$460,000.

Short unit courses are found to be the most practical, as a woman may take up any part in which she is especially interested without going through months or sometimes a year, to reach a given point. In cookery, she may take a course in vegetables, or breads, or it may be meats, or en-

chased for police station No. 2 at a cost of \$145,000. Among the items tabled were proposals that the 102,531 square feet of land at Massachusetts Avenue and East Cottage Street be preserved for a playground for the children of the William E. Russell and St. Margaret's schools and that the construction of garages or filling stations be barred on the land at Chestnut Hill Avenue and Commonwealth Avenue.

### LOWELL SENDS ZONING LAW VIOLATION CASE TO COURTS FOR TEST

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special)—The first case brought under the new local zoning ordinance will go to the full bench of the Superior Court for a decision. Keen interest over the outcome of the case is shown because it is felt that whatever decision the court makes a precedent will be established.

The case is the result of proceedings against Joseph Stoklosa of Lowell, the city seeking a temporary injunction to restrain him from erecting a tailor shop at 318 High Street, a zoned residential district.

A preliminary hearing was held in Boston before Judge Hammond in the equity motion session of the Superior Court. After listening to the arguments of counsel, the court deemed the case to be of sufficient importance to send it to the full bench for a decision. During the hearing the constitutionality of the zoning ordinance was brought into the question.

There is considerable complaint in this city over the manner in which small stores and business places have been allowed to spring up in sections of the city that are purely residential districts.

### APPALACHIAN CLUB SHOWS PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY MEMBERS

Photographs by members of the Appalachian Mountain Club are on exhibition this month at the clubhouse at 5 Joy Street, Boston. A wide variety of subjects have been pictured, ranging from mountain scenes of almost every conceivable kind to rock-bound coasts, architectural studies, portraiture, and intimate "close-ups" of animals and wild flowers.

The exhibit, which occupies the entire upper floor of the club's headquarters, is under the supervision of Parker B. Field of Cambridge.

First award has been made to Dr. Ralph C. Larrabee. His group includes a remarkably fine picture of a mountain-climber scaling a precipitous cliff. Striking cloud and snow effects caught by the camera in the Canadian Rockies won for Allen H. Bent second prize at the exhibition, while Walter C. O'Kane's pictorial record of the club's "wilderness tramp" across the Adirondacks and the Green and White Mountains brought third award. Several other contributors received honorable mention.

### NEW OFFICERS NAMED BY PROSPECT LODGE

Prospect Lodge, A. F. & A. M., elected new officers at its two hundred and sixty-seventh regular and annual meeting in the Roslindale Masonic Temple last evening, after which the installation ceremonies were conducted by Wm. Elmer W. Stevens, Past Master of Prospect Lodge, assisted by Wm. Edward H. Whitemore, the retiring Master, as Marshal. Both the Treasurer and Secretary resigned their offices.

Wm. Daniel Dewar, charter member of Prospect Lodge, Past Worshipful Master and 20 years the Treasurer, was presented with a Past Treasurer's jewel "recognition of 20 years of faithful service," as the inscription reads. He still serves the Lodge, however, having been elected Trustee of the permanent fund for four years.

The new officers are: Frederick H. Doell, Worshipful Master; Charles H. Raymond, Senior Warden; Henry Doell, Junior Warden; George Brauer, Treasurer; Wm. Elmer W. Stevens, Secretary; the Rev. Winfield S. Holland and John G. Allen, Chaplains; George Russell, Marshal; Leon V. Stone, Senior Deacon; Austin F. Oberacker, Junior Deacon; George N. Graves, Senior Steward; F. H. Knowlton, Junior Steward; Clayton Haye, Inside Sentinel; Clifford A. Morse, Organist; Jonathan Wilson, Tyler.

### CITY COUNCIL PLANS FOR PUBLIC AUCTION

Sale at public auction of various parcels of land owned by the city and valued at \$500,000, and appropriation of \$18,000 for improvements in the Fens, \$7792 for a wire fence and masonry gate to protect the hemlocks in Arnold Arboretum, and \$20,000 for a playground in Readville, were ordered by the Boston City Council yesterday.

Property listed for public auction includes the site on Arch Street pur-

### Kozloff Panaceas

One man who holds such a view, to gather from a letter recently ad-

ressed to the Mayor of Boston, is V. R. Kozloff, of 28 School Street. The

distribution of Boston's pigeons among

cities and farms where they are still

something of a novelty, Mr. Kozloff

suggested, would serve a threefold pur-

pose: first, such localities would undoubtably welcome a limited number

of these birds as embellishments of

their public park systems; secondly,

such a "transplanting" would benefit

the pigeons, which have multiplied

here to such an extent that many of

them, the writer asserted, now find it hard to find food; while in the third

place Boston would be relieved of an

excess quota of its stock of pigeons,

which, in their present numbers here-

abouts, are claimed no longer to be

looked upon as pets or adornments,

but rather to constitute little short of

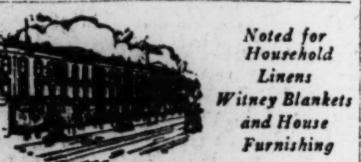
a civic nuisance.

As an immediate measure to alleviate the birds' condition, which, in his letter, he pictured as deplorable, Mr. Kozloff advocated that the city set aside a sum of money for the purpose of feeding them. This money, he suggested, might be raised through a public subscription. He also proposed the posting of placards upon Boston Common and other places where pigeons gather in large numbers, emphasizing the dependence of these partly-domesticated creatures upon the kindly offices of men, women and children, especially at this season of the year.

### S. P. C. A. View

"While this may relieve the condition of the birds, on the other hand they are multiplying so rapidly that before long they will be an obstruction to traffic," the letter to the Mayor went on to say. "For this reason I think the best thing to do is to give them away to cities throughout the country, where there are none or not many; or to farmers for breeding purposes."

Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Preven-



tion of Cruelty to Animals is among those who hold a somewhat different outlook on the subject. In an interview, Dr. Rowley gave it as his opinion that the disposal of pigeons, in which small Mr. Kozloff outlined would be impracticable, because, he explained, almost any pigeon is able to find its way back to its original habitat even though it has been deposited many miles distant.

"With the contention that these birds do not receive enough to eat," continued Dr. Rowley, "I do not agree. Of course there may be a hungry pigeon here and there, but I do not recall ever having had one brought to my attention." Another official of the society interposed the remark that all the domesticated pigeons that he had ever seen were plump and apparently well fed.

"While it may be true that so many pigeons as there are in Boston result in a slowing-up of the traffic, that phase of the matter is not for me, as an official of the S. P. C. A., to discuss," Dr. Rowley said. "As far as humane treatment of these birds is concerned, however, I see no present reason for any widespread agitation in their behalf."

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### EUROPEAN DEBTS ERASURE FORECAST

Professor Seligman Says United States Ultimately Will Recognize Its Duty

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 18 (Special)—"Ultimately we will have to cancel the debts because it is our duty," said Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, in an address last night to the Get-Together Club on the problem of European debts to the United States.

With regard to the question whether the debtor nations can pay, Professor Seligman declared that England, being constantly duressed, was obliged to make the agreement for the refunding of her debt to preserve her self-respect. As to France and Italy, they are having a difficult time balancing their respective budgets without making provisions for funding their debts to this country, he said.

He asserted that the conditions in Italy are such that it felt obliged to abolish the inheritance tax recently in vogue until March 31, 1924, and that a 5 per cent increase shall be granted for the remainder of next year after that date.

The subscribers of the association have already ratified the agreement, and the proposition is now to be submitted to the members of the local at a meeting to be held at 5 o'clock on Wednesday.

LYNN SHOE ISSUES  
BEFORE THE BOARD

The state Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is in conference today at the State House with members of the shoe workers' union of Lynn and Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association in an attempt to adjust the differences with the employees in the packing rooms of four factories. This afternoon the differences of the McKay stitchers and the manufacturers were discussed.

The conferences are preliminary to the state board's considering the entire question of settling the differences between the workers and manufacturers on wages and conditions of working. Several minor differences are to be adjusted before the main questions in dispute are to be decided.

SHIPS FROM CALCUTTA IN PORT

Three steamers arrived today from Calcutta, which cargo included over \$10,000,000. They were the Japanese steamer Nagato Maru and the British steamers Grange Park and City of Eastbourne. The latter vessel passed Gibraltar five days after the Nagato Maru and two days after the Grange Park, overtaking both vessels, however, before entering this port today. The City of Eastbourne, put into commission this year, is making its first trip to Boston.

Mrs. Slocum read Whittier's poem, "External Goodness." Mrs. Elizabeth Hitchcock Adams sang "Pipes at Lucknow," one of Whittier's poems that was set to music in 1858 and first sung in England by Agnes Robertson. A copy of the song was sent to Whittier years ago and Mrs. Adams sang from this original copy, it being the only one in existence as far as is known.

Whittier carried the sheet of music to a member of the association, who was scarcely more than a girl at that time, and asked her to play it and sing it to him. He was so pleased with the rendition that he presented her the copy. Mrs. Adams also sang "April, My April" and "You in a Gondola."

The homestead was filled with guests in attendance upon the anniversary observance.

Haverhill Whittier Clubs  
Observe the Anniversary

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special)—The Haverhill Whittier Club tonight observed the anniversary of the famous poet at the annual meeting of the club, held at the home of Mrs. E. Reynolds, who will retire next month, was recommended to President Coolidge today by George H. Moses (R.), senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. Mary L. Tirrell, Worthy Matron; Herbert Wilder, Worthy Patron; Miss Alida A. Whitton, Associate Matron; Mrs. Kathryn T. Whitehead, Associate Conductress; Mrs. Viola M. Deland, Associate Conductress; Mrs. Lucy A. Cushing, Treasurer; Mrs. Jennie M. Rich, Secretary; Mrs. Frankie I. Doe, present Worthy Matron, Trustee.

The various captains of the building fund units that have been raising money in various ways since last spring turned in a total of \$603.35.

COAST GUARD POSITION SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Appoint-  
ment of Capt. A. J. Henderson of Massachusetts to succeed Rear Admiral William E. Reynolds, who will retire next month, was recommended to President Coolidge today by George H. Moses (R.), senator from New Hampshire.

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## "STATE SOCIALISM" ENVISAGED IF DRAFT PLAN IS MADE LAW

### Head of Pattern Makers' League of North America, However, Declares It Would Take the Profit Out of War

To the end that war may be made as repellent to all classes as it is to those who must fight, The Christian Science Monitor has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, expressed in substance as follows:

In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens, shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose, and of Congress to enact, the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 18.—The proposal to write into the Constitution of the United States a provision for the draft of the Nation's entire resources in the event of a declaration of war continues to win favorable discussion in the middle west. Here and there a note of opposition is voiced, based, not so much on the unquestioned fairness of a plan which would forever end the profligacy of one class of men, while another class made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefield—but based more on the operation of the amendment.

"State socialism" would result from adoption of the constitutional amendment proposed by The Christian Science Monitor as a stepping-stone to world peace, James Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, contends. Mr. Wilson, however, believes the amendment is worthy of serious consideration. His statement follows:

The proposal to amend our Constitution to provide for the conscription of wealth as well as life in the event of a declaration of war, is worthy of serious consideration. There is no question but that the taking of profit out of war would make war less likely. I favor the abolition of war. I believe our civilization has advanced to a point where nations, like neighbors, should be able to settle their differences without resorting to violence.

The amendment, however well intended as it is, would set up state socialism, which would deny liberty, and in the end, be more disastrous than war.

### Proposed Draft Amendment Declared Unconstitutional

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Leo P. Ullmann, formerly state Senator from the 24th District, a prominent member of the St. Nicholas Democratic Club, in an interview, commented as follows:

### SCHOOL SURVEY FUND IS ASSURED

#### Board Sets Aside \$12,000 for Providence Project

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18 (Special)—The board of contract and supply has approved of the expenditure of \$12,000 under contract with Dr. George D. Strayer, director of educational research of the teachers' colleges, Columbia University, for a survey of Providence's educational system. The contract will be forwarded today to Dr. Strayer in New York. According to its terms the survey will begin soon after the beginning of the year.

The survey, precipitated by organized criticism of the present school system, will deal with three general directions, which are to be: school administration, financing and building.

Under these headings will be studied the relation of school and city administrations; fiscal control of the school system; the structure of the present school administration with its relation to the executive staff.

It is expected to establish the ability of Providence to finance an educational program; possible economies and exposures of wastes, and a proportionate rate of expenditure in comparison with the cost of maintenance of other city departments.

A study will be made of the present school buildings and the possibility of adding to them; also a study of the population and its regional shifting, with school facilities to meet conditions to be recommended. Then is involved a collection of data on which a 15-year school building may be drafted with a plan of financing to be devised.

### CASES UNDER PADLOCK LAW ARE FORWARDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18 (Special)—A step nearer the padlocking of saloons in Rhode Island was gained here yesterday with the ruling of Judge Arthur L. Brown in the United States District Court, denying the motion to dismiss in the bill of equity against Charles Sullivan, proprietor, and Abraham Zucker, owner, cited in one of the first cases to be brought. The court ordered counsel to file answer to the Government by Dec. 22. Then the court fixed Dec. 28 as date of final hearing on the prayer of the Government to allow injunction to issue.

The significance of today's hearing is emphasized to friends of law enforcement by the fact that petitions for injunctions in this district did not prevail because of objection to technicalities in the process. The case now pending is one of two with which the Government is proceeding to secure the long delayed application of the padlock law in Rhode Island. Data has been assembled on which nearly 100 other cases will be filed eventually according to federal enforcement and court officials here.

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### LIQUOR DRINKER'S LOYALTY DOUBTED

operate a milk station and day nursery where mothers may leave their babies while they go out to work by the day.

This year the chairman of the card committee is Mrs. D. W. Hoegg Jr., a member of the association's board of directors and she is receiving the active co-operation of the superintendent of schools, the supervisor of music, and some of the prominent musical leaders.

Rhode Island Official Says Dry  
Law Violator Is as Disloyal  
as Though Slave Holder

on the proposed universal draft amendment:

No one approves of war. The object of the Monitor to make was impossible is highly praiseworthy, and constitutes a step in the right direction.

The fact, however, that the Government may conscript the property of individual men, is, in my humble opinion, in direct conflict with the Constitution, and among other favors, protects us in our life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In other words, the proposed constitutional amendment is manifestly unconstitutional.

Supposing that the Government should conscript my savings—what becomes of me? My age prevents active work. Should I, therefore, be compelled to start life a new or go a-begging?

We raised money during the World War by conscripting the individual wealth. No amendment will prevent war, nor America's participation in a continuing war.

What is needed is America's strong voice telling Germany, "Show me your books and I will tell you what to pay." On the other hand, that same voice, using a milder tone, would say to France: "We will protect you in case of an unjustifiable attack by Germany. Leave it to us to arrange the reparations issue."

The strength of the United States is so great abroad that neither France nor Germany would decline the good offices of the United States. Germany would stop making promises without meaning to keep them, while France would be assured that its territory will not be invaded again. And thus will peace reign in the world and America get the credit for this all-important step.

Reverence for law must be supplemented by intelligent respect for laws. This is eminently the case in a democracy in which speaking in terms of constitutional law are never superimposed, but always self-imposed.

It is as stultifying andgrading for a community as it is for an individual to lay down regulations to govern life and conduct, only to ignore them when formulated.

Lawlessness is sporadic or unorganized revolution, a fact which relates to social recognition. There is, for instance, revolution against a bad administration of good laws, which may be salutary in so far as it aims to promote law and order. Or again, there is revolution against law and order itself, which is always evil and disastrous. The lawlessness which is imperiling our Nation is chiefly of the latter sort. The very citizens who are revolutionaries are never revolutionaries if they conform their obedience to law only to those laws which promote their interest and which do not run counter to their desires. It is the part of order to recognize the authority of majorities in law making, and the minority are as much bound by the law as the majority.

The most alarming feature of the situation just now is not merely disregard for the laws, but also sometimes the disregard for the Constitution.

The Eighteenth Amendment is just as much a part of the Constitution as one of the original articles. I am not concerned with the character of the amendment. I am concerned with its sole intent, which is the sacred and binding obligation governing American citizenship. The delegates are Martha Bartlett, Atlantic City, N. J.; Hilda Crosby, Hartford, Conn.; Yuki Domoto, Oakland, Calif.; Jean Douglass, Shanghai, China; Ruth Earp, Madison, N. J.; Jean Lyon, Shanghai, China; Augusta Wagner, New York City; Grace Zia, Shanghai, China; Frances Barton Buffalo, N. Y.; Margaret Blaine, Charlotte, N. C.; Jean Dubbs, Wilmette, Ill.; Frances Ig, Manitoosh, Wis.; Elizabeth Teter, Chicago, Ill.; Marion Wilson, St. Louis, Mo.; Elizabeth Dodds, Xenia, Ohio; Lynda Goodsell, Constantinople, Turkey; Nelle Stogsdell, South Bend, Ind.; Alice Farney, Morris Plains, N. J.; Gertrude Herrick, Oak Park, Ill.; Rose Lobenstein, Yonkers, N. Y.; Margaret Wyer, Albany, N. Y.; Dorothy Montano, Athens, Greece; Dorothy Dennis, Providence, R. I.; Florence Kite, Milton, Mass.; Yoni Murayama, Japan, and Chi-lang Kwei, China.

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CLEANER CITY BOARD  
PROPOSES TO EXPAND

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special)—The Lowell city cleaning committee of the Planning Board is to be enlarged to 100 members. The purpose of the organization of the committee is to develop a civic pride in the city that will endure in regard to maintaining clean conditions. The present committee includes representatives of the Planning Board, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Police, Fire, and Street departments, School Department, Health Department, and the Boy Scouts.

GROUP OF OVER 2000  
PERSONS TO CAROL

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 18 (Special)—Portland is this year to have the largest group of carolers in its history, more than 2000 children and adults, representing about 65 different groups having been procured for this Yuletide custom. In past years the number never has exceeded 1000. The carolers are to sing for the benefit of the Child Welfare Association, an organization composed of prominent Portland women who

are the first cases to be brought. The court ordered counsel to file answer to the Government by Dec. 22. Then the court fixed Dec. 28 as date of final hearing on the prayer of the Government to allow injunction to issue.

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### NEED OF STABILIZATION SEEN FOR FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVES

#### Dr. Butterfield Addresses Extension Workers at Conference on Food Problems of State and Nation

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 18 (Special)

—Stabilization of farmers' co-operative organizations is an important factor in promoting the food supply of the Nation, according to Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, in addressing the more than 100 extension workers in agriculture and home economics at the opening session yesterday of their eleventh annual conference.

Assurance of Massachusetts' food supply is the underlying motive of these workers, and the various addresses yesterday, together with those yet to be made, relate to the problems of food supply, not only in this State but also in the Nation. Many phases of the situation will be discussed before the closing of the conference.

In speaking of "The Massachusetts Food Supply and the Extension Program," Sidney B. Haskell, director of the experiment station, said that this State had but one-tenth of the improved farm land needed to grow the food consumed here. The ratio of agricultural workers to total population in the United States is 1 to 10; in New England 1 to 29; in Massachusetts 1 to 70. He pointed out that the small area of land available for cultivation and the deficiency in manpower make it necessary for Massachusetts farmers to make careful selection of the enterprises in which they will engage. They must compete with farmers of other states whose produce reaches the New England markets and also with the mills and factories for labor.

Director Haskell mentioned several crops which have failed to make good in Massachusetts and others which apparently are passing. The crops which in general are holding their own are those (1) peculiarly adapted to our soil and climatic conditions, like cranberries and apples; (2) those like crops expensive or difficult to transport, like fluid milk, fresh vegetables and fresh fruits; and (3) crops which lose quality on keeping like milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

broad as well as along more fundamental lines.

Dr. Butterfield pointed out that another problem vitally related to the food supply of the Nation was the necessity for the stabilization of farmers' co-operative organizations. "Sound principles of organization must be evolved," he said, as he pointed out several conflicting theories now being used as a basis for co-operative work.

Dr. Butterfield then made a plea for the revival of the country church and decried the prevalence of the idea that happiness was based upon material prosperity. He declared that we must learn to live a full life whether we are prosperous or not.

In speaking of "The Massachusetts

members at an initiation fee of \$100.

The plan call for the erection of a seven-story clubhouse on Stuart Street, near the Copley-Plaza, to contain a swimming pool, squash courts, bowing alleys, small gymnasium, dining rooms and other features of a large club.

College song and yell competitions, boxing bouts, vaudeville stunts and a varied musical program were included in the evening's entertainment. James M. Swift, Michigan, was master of ceremonies.

**Y. W. C. A. PLANS  
CHRISTMAS FETES**

Approximately 3000 Boston girls will

participate in the Christmas festivities

of the Boston Y. W. C. A. during the coming week. Last Sunday more than 100 girls presented a pageant at 97 Huntington Avenue. This evening the girls of the 40 Berkeley Street residence will give a novel costume dance.

Music will be furnished by a band, usually widows, who before their marriage were employed in the schools of Boston, to return to their vocational work after attaining the age of 40. Previously only those under 40 had been permitted to re-enter the service permanently.

### SALARY RISES ASKED BY SCHOOL OFFICERS

Attendance officers of the Boston

School Department petitioned the Boston School Committee, at its meeting last evening, for an increase in pay.

The present salary of the chief attendance officers is \$2916, minimum. The increase sought brings the maximum to \$3396. The present minimum salary of the other attendance officers is \$1680. The sliding increase of \$108 asked for will bring that maximum to \$2220. Custodians of buildings asked for increases to bring their minimum wage to \$10 a week. The petitions were placed on file.

An order was passed permitting the re-entry into the service on a permanent basis of former women teachers between 40 and 50 years of age and appointment of women between 50 and 55 years on a temporary basis.

The ruling was made to allow women, usually widows, who before their marriage were employed in the schools of Boston, to return to their vocational work after attaining the age of 40.

Previously only those under 40 had been permitted to re-enter the service permanently.

**VISIONS OF SUGAR  
PLUMS**

—They dance through old

and young heads all Christmas Week—for the great open-house week when cake boxes, candy jars and bon bon dishes must be filled to overflowing.

And Now is the time to send for

### Nucoa

recipes for delicious "fancy" candies, cakes and frostings, and the always popular stuffed dates and fudge.

NUCOA makes the most delicious cake frosting you ever tasted—and requires no cooking. And NUCOA Candies—they are "visions" to look at—and well—you just have to "taste" to know how good they are.

Write today for your free copy of NUCOA Holiday Recipes—Ask for booklet

**"From Soup to Nuts"**

Address The Best Foods, Inc., Fourth Ave., at 23d St., New York City

### BAPTIST CONFERENCE IN BOSTON JAN. 28 TO 30

Plans for a Bible and missionary conference to take place in Boston on Jan. 28, 29, and 30 were formulated at Kingsley Hall yesterday, when a large group of pastors and laymen of the Baptist denomination met under the leadership of the Rev. Floyd L. Carr, conference secretary. Leaders expect that the enrollment in Boston will contribute its full quota toward the 50,000 northern Baptists who are expected to register throughout the United States. At an election at the luncheon yesterday, at which the Rev. F. F. Peterson was chairman of the nominating committee. Everett A. Greene was named general chairman of committees.

### Personalized Stationery

For Gift or Individual Use

It is a pleasure to give, receive, or use this personalized stationery. Choice of blue lined paper, paper of unusual quality. Personalized with 3-line address. Reasonably priced.

100 Folded Sheets  
Size 4" x 6" \$2.50

100 Envelopes to match  
Size 4 1/4" x 5 1/2" \$1.50

## STORE INSPECTION WILL BE CONTINUED

**Massachusetts' Minimum Wage Law May Be Used as Model in Other States**

Encouraged by President Coolidge's support of a minimum wage law for women, the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission is to carry its inspection of retail stores next year into the smaller municipalities. Stores in the larger cities, 110 of which were recently advertised as not paying what is defined as "wages adequate to supply the necessary cost of living and to maintain the worker in health," will probably be re-inspected early next year to see if they have complied with the law, which depends, upon public opinion to win compliance with its provisions.

The recommendation of the President in his recent message to the Congress for a minimum wage law for women "in all cases under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government" is regarded in Massachusetts as of more significance, for he suggests that such legislation would undoubtedly find sufficient power of enforcement in the influence of public opinion, evidently mindful of the fact that Massachusetts, alone of the 13 states having minimum wage laws for women, depends upon publicity and the force of public opinion for their mandatory power.

### Watching Law's Effect

In this connection, members of the Minimum Wage Commission and the officials of the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts are interested in observing to what extent the recent publication of the names of the retail stores failing to comply with the law advising them to pay their experienced women employees not less than \$14 a week will prove productive of bringing about the purpose of the law.

It is recalled by an official of the department that in one recent instance, a firm which was published as failing to pay the women's minimum wage in its factory has complied with the law and at the same time has hastened to appraise the department of that fact.

The publication of the names of the 110 stores failing to pay the minimum wage deemed necessary for women in that walk of life is the first made of retail firms in Massachusetts. Former publications, and there have been but few, have been in connection with manufacturing establishments. The fact that retail stores have direct dealings with the public makes the publication of their names in the lists of those failing to comply with this law which has been demanded by organized labor more significant. It is believed that the real test of the strength of the public opinion law will find its answer in the effect which the publicity has upon the trade of these stores.

### Based on Public Opinion

The finding of the United States Supreme Court, deciding unconstitutionality of the District of Columbia minimum wage law which carried penalties of fine or imprisonment or both for its violation, served but to exert influence upon the workings of the Massachusetts regulations which depend upon the force of public opinion alone for their power.

Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries, recalls the fact that since the Supreme Court of the Nation declared the mandatory minimum wage law of the District of Columbia unconstitutional, that cases involving the constitutionality of mandatory minimum wage laws in California and Arizona have been instituted. The outcome in these cases, Miss Johnson believes, will have much to do with the standing of the Massachusetts law which has stood the test of the Massachusetts Supreme Court's test for its constitutionality.

In case the California and Arizona minimum wage laws fall by reason of unconstitutionality, it is believed that the Massachusetts public opinion fundamental will be applied to all such laws in all of the states in the future.

## CANADIANS COMPLAIN OF LACK OF WATER

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 17.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries received complaints this morning from the Board of Trade at Goderich, Ont., on behalf of 20 grain carriers, who are experiencing difficulty on account of lack of water on the Great Lakes. Such complaints have been general of late, said A. J. Johnson, the Deputy Minister.

There was grave apprehension, he said, that the present low levels in the lakes and the St. Lawrence will not only continue but become worse unless the sanitary district of Chicago be restrained from diverting water from Lake Michigan for drainage purposes, although the present shrinkage

is not due entirely to diversion, small precipitation of moisture being another factor, continued Mr. Johnson.

The injunction granted against the Chicago sanitary district by the United States Government on June 19, 1922, restraining it from taking more than 4187 cubic feet a second from Lake Michigan does not become effective for six months from that date, in order to allow the city to appeal to the Supreme Court.

## COLUMBIA SCHOOL CORNER STONE LAID

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—In the presence of leaders of finance, commerce and industry, officers and trustees of the University of Columbia and members of the faculty laid the corner stone of a \$1,000,000 school of business at noon today. When, in 1924, construction is complete, twin structures of brick and stone will occupy the corner sites at 116th Street and Broadway—to the northeast, the school of business, and to the southwest, the school of journalism.

The ceremony, carried out amid the noonday activity of one of the busiest spots on the upper West Side, began with the singing of "America." The corner stone was put in place by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, chairman of the advisory board and president of Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken, N. J.

## These Shelves to Have Many New Books



Yenching College Library

## DE MOLAY NAMES ACTIVITIES HEAD

Roy E. Dickerson, Experienced Boys' Leader, Is Appointed

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18.—Roy E. Dickerson, Denver, Colo., has been appointed director of program and activities for the Order of De Molay, according to an announcement from the office of Frank S. Land, Grand Shrine, at national headquarters in this city.

Mr. Dickerson has had unusual opportunity for obtaining a thorough understanding of the conditions affecting boy life, both in this country and abroad. Within the last five years he has made detailed surveys of every phase of boy life in six American cities of various sizes, including San Antonio, Pasadena and Colorado Springs.

In addition, he has made extensive surveys of special sections of boy life

BRYANT 0688 22 WEST 49TH ST NEW YORK Gowns and Wraps We fit the stout woman

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## LICENSING BOARD AIDS DRY CAUSE

### Aims to Reduce Liquor Sold in Stores to "Negligible Amount"

#### —Drunkenness Decreases

Arrests for drunkenness in Boston show a decrease from what they were four years ago before prohibition, and the illicit sale of liquor in drug stores, soft drink places and vintuaries is now well under control with even better prospects, according to the annual report of the Licensing Board for the City of Boston, just issued.

By means of its power to grant or revoke licenses, the board reports that it soon hopes "to reduce the sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors in licensed places to a negligible amount."

The report commends the law requiring the licensing of soft drink places, declaring that the dread of losing a license "does more to prevent the sale of intoxicants than the fear of a fine," and adds that the recent number of arrests for drunkenness may be due to the "dangerous character" of the present liquor supply, which in large part is produced by redistilling medicated or denatured alcohol.

#### Fewer Than Before Prohibition

Discussing the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors by licensees, the report says in part:

"Progressive" laws have now been in effect four years, and while the arrests for drunkenness in Boston show an increase, they are fewer than before prohibition. The board feels justified in saying that the increase in the number of arrests is not due to sales in licensed places.

The board, in conjunction with the police department, has established police in places under its jurisdiction, and those licensees who now violate the law do so in such a devious and surreptitious manner as to make detection difficult. It is now unusual to find any large amount of liquor upon the premises searched...

When liquor is found it is generally disguised, sometimes colored to imitate whisky. What the alcohol comes from is hard to determine, but from the evidence presented it would seem that a large part of it is now produced by redistilling medicated or denatured alcohol.

#### Often Fatal Results

The board is informed that the use of this kind of liquor is very dangerous, that its use in any quantity produces serious and often fatal results, and it may well be that the increasing number of arrests for drunkenness, as many contend, is in no small part due to the use of the liquor.

The board hopes to continue effort and elimination of those who have been proved to be unworthy of holding a license, to reduce the sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors in licensed places to a negligible amount.

The freedom from liquor selling among licensees which the board notes follows increased activity during the year in revoking licenses in places agaist which complaints are brought. Though the revocation is not always due to violation of the Volstead Act, the comparative figures of 1922 and this year show that at present a closer scrutiny is exerted.

In 1922 among common vintuaries 42 licenses were revoked, compared with 53 this year; in 1922 licenses of 40 fruit dealers were revoked compared with 47; in 1922 soft drink places closed were 32, compared with 92, besides which, in 1923, licenses of 14 others were suspended indefinitely. The board points out that city officials have decided to issue no more licenses for merry-go-rounds, and Ferris wheels at public carnivals, and concludes by saying that, as the whole, reports from hotels and restaurants where dancing licenses have been approved are very favorable.

## MUSIC

### Musical Enfants Terribles

Jeanne de Mare gave the first of two musical talks yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. Sohier Welch. She was assisted by Greta Torpadie, soprano.

It is as difficult to explain why we consider one piece of music beautiful and another ugly as it is to explain any other matter of taste. Today we admire Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, yet when it was first played it was severely criticized. And a long list of similar illustrations might easily be compiled. Are there fundamental laws of musical aesthetics which may be applied to any composition, so that an accurate estimate of its worth may be obtained? Would that it were so, for then the task of the critic would be simplified.

But, after all, no matter how serious the purpose of Messrs. Milhaud, Stravinsky and others, or how sound their ideas may be, no amount of explanation and theorizing on the part of Miss de Mare and others will make their music acceptable to those whose pre-conceived ideas of beauty in music conform to other standards. The individual reaction to the music will, in the long run, be the deciding factor. Music which requires explanation is hardly fulfilling its proper functions.

Yet such talks as that of yesterday serve a useful purpose. They serve to excite interest in new departures and to induce a receptive frame of mind in the general musical public, which is on the whole reactionary, and whether or not we like or approve of certain modern tendencies, it is nec-

essary for artistic freedom and progress that they should be given a fair hearing.

S. M.

Lorraine Wyman

Lorraine Wyman gave a recital in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, singing folk songs of Canada, France, Great Britain, and America. Miss Wyman is a specialist in the songs of the mountain folk of Kentucky, who for generations have dwelt apart and have perpetuated the melodies they brought from the old country. Her comments on these songs, as well as her singing of them, reveal her deep interest and feeling. Naturally, then, she is at her best in them. She imparts dramatic realism to "The Sweetheart in the Army," emotional significance to "Charming Beauty Bright," pleasing humor to the "Swapping Song" and "The Toad's Courtship." In French songs she is less successful; the Gallic spirit quite eludes her. All her work would be more effective if, when speaking or singing, she would address her audience, instead of gazing alternately at the footlights and at the balcony railing.

## SPEECH PREVENTS VOTING IN SENATE

(Continued from Page 1)

to Jan. 3. This was the only question voted on up to 1 p. m.

A canvass of the Senate now shows

more than 30 Republicans agreed to stand by Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, for the chairman

ship even if it forces the election of a Democrat.

Three and possibly four

more votes were swung over to the new Progressive candidate, James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan,

in overnight conferences. All parties

now express the belief that there can

be but one result—the election of

Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from

South Carolina. His election is looked

for today.

Mr. Owen, who toured Europe last summer studying conditions there, declared there "has come out of hiding, out of the secret places, a great mass of evidence previously unknown, previously unsuspected, to which we shall be compelled to give attention and which disclose that the German leaders, bad as they were, were not exclusively responsible for the World War.

The records to which I have called

the attention of the Senate," he said,

"appear to demonstrate that the German militaristic rulers did not will the war, tried to avoid the war, and only

went into the war because of their conviction that the persistent mobilization of Russia and France meant a determination on war, and were secretly intended as a declaration of war by

Russia and France against Germany.

The records show that the Russian and French leaders were determined on war and intended the mobilizations as the beginning of a war which for many years had been deliberately prepared and worked out by the complete plans of campaign through an

annual military conference."

## STOCK SALESMEN LOSE REGISTRATION

The Public Utilities Commission today revoked the registrations of seven stock salesmen under the Blue Sky law because of alleged failure to comply with the request of the commission that they furnish their mailing addresses to the commission. The commission served notice on the salesmen at the addresses which they had given to the department to appear at hearing to show cause why their applications for registration as salesmen should not be revoked. None of the parties appeared, the commission states. The names and the addresses given the commission are:

John M. McFarland, 17 University

Road, Brookline; Harry B. Woodward,

494 Belmont St., Watertown; Joseph

M. Wilder, Braintree; Willis G. Bancroft, 24 Loring St., Newton Center;

Benjamin Rich, New York City; Larry

Goldberg, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert E.

Steinholtz, 274 Brookline Ave., Brook-

line.

### MR. CURTIS MAY BUY NEW YORK NEWSPAPER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Negotiations

are said to be under way for the

transfer of ownership of the New

York Evening Post. The new pur-

chaser, if the present negotiations are

successful, will be Cyrus H. K. Curtis

of Philadelphia, owner of the Public

Ledger of that city, the Saturday Even-

ing Post, Ladies' Home Journal and

other publications.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan

& Co., bought the Evening Post from

Oswald Garrison Villard several years

ago. Subsequently it was taken over

by a group of persons, with Edward

F. Gay as president of the company.

That negotiations with Mr. Gay were under way was admitted

last night by Mr. Gay. John F.

Fahey, secretary of the company now

operating the Evening Post, declined

to discuss the matter.

Groceries CANNED GOODS Vegetables

Provisions

Poultry

Independent Beef Co.

531-533 Rose Hill Terrace, Baltimore

East of Guilford, Cor. of Old York Road /

Homeward 225-222-4569

Opp. Richmond Market, 887 N. Howard St.

Mt. Vernon 1602-W-1547

Apparel and Footwear

for women who appreciate the maximum

quality and good style.

SLESINGERS

Charles Street 216 North

BALTIMORE

SHEARER

ART NEEDLE WORK

Lamp and candle shades

Exclusive art novelties

Good Shepherd and other wools

525 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Established 1853

JOEL

GUTMAN & CO.

A Good Store for Quality

BALTIMORE, MD.

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## TURKS' ATROCITIES AT SMYRNA ARE RECOUNTED BY WITNESSES

Many Looters Wore Discarded U. S. Uniforms, Which Mr. Bierstadt Infers, Were Provided by the French

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The second installment of "The Great Betrayal," the truth about Smyrna and the Turks, appears in the Christian Herald for December. "The world is still trembling at the horror of Smyrna," says a preface to the article. "How many persons were killed in its destruction never will be known. The evidence was burned with the city. But careful American investigators place the figure as high as 100,000 and circumstances support their statements. Why was Smyrna burned, and by whom?" Edward Hale Bierstadt says in this installment that the four American destroyers then in the harbor could have saved the city from sack and fire and its inhabitants from the sword, as could any other squadron of destroyers, if they had been permitted to take action. Their sailors, impotent, watched the massacre and helped to carry away the refugees that succeeded in reaching the water front.

"Smyrna meant more to the Turks than a mere military objective," says the article in dealing with the events incident to the catastrophe of Sept. 9, 1922. Mr. Bierstadt adds, in part:

Founded by the Greeks in about 1000 B. C. and taken by the Turks in 1424, it was the seat of three Archbishops—Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Armenian. Moreover, the population of the city, and, indeed, of the whole surrounding vilayet, was preponderately Greek, as it had always been. The traditional center of Christianity in Asia Minor, Smyrna was a symbol, and as a symbol it was feared, hated and destroyed.

**Priest Outraged**

Religions, like kings, must be struck only on the head. Christianity was to be taught a lesson. The force of occupation had entered the city at about 9 o'clock. At 10:30 a. m. the priests that were left in the church that the Greek Patriarch, Mgr. Chrysostomos, was in danger. And now let an eye-witness, a Frenchman, and so one would think, favorably disposed toward the Turk, tell the story:

"A French patrol numbering 20 men, whom I accompanied, together with another militia, started at once for the metropolis to ask Mgr. Chrysostomos to seek refuge at the Sacre Coeur at the French Consulate-General. Mgr. Chrysostomos declined this offer; being a 'shepherd,' he said he had to stay with his flock. The patrol was just going away when a carriage with an officer and two Turkish soldiers was fixed sideways in front of the metropolis. The officer walked up to the metropolitan and ordered him to go along with him to the army commander, Nour-Ed-Din-Pasha.

"When I saw them taking the metropolitan away, I advised the patrol to follow the carriage. We came in front of the Greek barracks, where Nour-Ed-Din-Pasha was staying. The metropolitan was taken up into his presence by the accompanying officer. Ten minutes later he walked down the stairs. At the same moment Nour-Ed-Din-Pasha came onto the balcony of the building, and speaking to some ten or fifteen hundred Moslems assembled in the square, ordered that he was 'joining the metropolitan unto them,' and added: 'If he has done good to you, do good to him; if he has done harm to you, do harm to him.'

"The mob took possession of Mgr. Chrysostomos and carried him away. They dealt him a final blow further on."

**America "Very Neutral"**

What "harm" had this gentle old man ever done the Turks? He had manfully blessed the Greek forces when they took over the city three years before. That was all.

The United States was neutral, very neutral, in this matter. Individual officers had been open in their admiration of the Turks, and in their scorn of the Greeks and the Christian minorities, but that, after all, was a matter of personal opinion, although its open expression was unquestionably indiscreet and bad taste. The Turks took it, however, for moral support.

Already there had been some looting, accompanied by the murder of men and the outrage of women. We shall cite the testimony of Mrs. Anna H. Birge, the wife of an American missionary stationed in Smyrna at that time. Mrs. Birge tells of the entrance of the Turkish troops:

The first that entered were dressed in black, with black fezzes on their red crescent and red star riding magnificient horses, carrying long curved swords. Proudly they rode into the city. With one hand raised they called out to the terrified inhabitants. "Fear not! Fear not!" But the inhabitants of Smyrna, knowing the reputation of the Turk, were filled with terror. And, as though the Turkish army marched into the city and about 3 o'clock that Saturday afternoon they started the most terrible looting . . . that it is possible to describe in words. Whole companies of soldiers broke into the stores on the business streets and swept them clean of their goods.

"The city was systematically looted, and the goods carried in carts down to the Turkish quarters. The American teachers in our American girls' school watched the soldiers kill civilians in the street in front of the school, enter homes and kill families and throw them out into the street, and then take cartloads of goods along with them. When the sun set that evening dead bodies were lying all over the streets of that doomed city."

**United States Uniforms Used**

It was observed and observed by many with a sick disgust, that not a few of Kemal's troops were wearing discarded American uniforms. It is

## PARENTS EMPHASIZE GOOD SCHOOL WORK

New York United Parents Association Aims Thus to Spur On Children's Welfare

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—To turn the spotlight on every piece of good work in the New York City schools in the hope that these scattered circles may be induced to widen and increase is the aim upon which the United Parents' Association has brought together some 80 groups of men and women and plans to establish a branch in each of the 900 schools of the city. In pursuing its peace-in-spite-of-anything policy in dealing with the city authorities, the organization differs from some others which seek school reform. But its aims resemble those of other organizations—full-time education for all children, 400,000 now being said to be on part-time or in "duplicate sessions"; maximum classes of 25, 500,000 now being said to be in classes of more than 40; and provision for directed play, the majority now being said to be turned out on the streets after school hours.

Just which one of what it regards as necessities for school children will receive the concentrated attention of the association has not been determined.

The organization is feeling its way along, indorsing the work of its own branches and making available their programs to other groups of parents, and approving the works of the city authorities where it finds activities to praise. It is through this approval that it hopes to bring up the standards and by showing the authorities that parents are personally interested to secure improved educational conditions throughout the city.

**An Experiment in Democracy**

Indirectly the association is making an experiment in democracy, seeking through the common interests of parents in the schools to develop civic responsibility, comprehension of public affairs and intelligent voting on election day.

After two years of investigation, the organization has now taken an office, and with Percy C. Barney as president and Robert E. Simon as chairman of the executive committee is making a membership campaign. Not a subsidy, but a large membership, paying small dues, is the aim.

One of its most important services is making available to groups of parents the programs which other groups are carrying out. It is significant that some of these groups are on the lower east side, where parents in only slightly better circumstances give up diversion for a month or reduce their own table fare in order to give food, clothing and scholarships to the children of other families in the neighborhood.

Ten thousand dollars a year for social service is made possible at School 62 by the Parents' Association, two alumni associations and the general school organization. Of this sum, about 9 to 275 members, with an average income now of 15 members at each meeting, and has raised considerable money for scholarships and relief work in the district.

**Busy Mothers Studying**

Busy mothers in School District No. 4 pack their children off to school and then set out themselves for the old print-shop, where on four days a week they are taught to read, write, and speak English and are instructed in civic duties, freedom, and fair play in order that they may co-operate with the school in bringing up their children to be good citizens. Closely crowded about the long tables, the mothers sit on a great assortment of benches and chairs, with their younger children playing on the floor about their feet. It would be difficult to find a more intent, earnest class in any school of the city than this group

**With new forms of vehicular transportation coming into wide use," the brief continues, "public highways have become congested to a point where the processes of industry and commerce are seriously impeded.**

## WOMEN APPOINTED CUSTOMS OFFICERS

OTTAWA, Dec. 17—The Dominion Government today stationed special women customs officers at border points to prevent smuggling of American goods during the Christmas season. This action was taken at the request of the Canadian Retail Merchants' Association.

Women are considered the worst offenders. Wearing apparel is their chief weakness. Men smugglers favor tobacco.

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## A Pioneer in Flying History



© Spoff & General

Anthony H. C. Fokker  
Designer, Inventor, and Pilot, Seated in His Glider on the Occasion of His First Gliding Flight in England

## HUNGARIAN PROGRAM IS BEING WORKED OUT

PARIS, Dec. 17—Diplomats of the Little Entente said today that a complete agreement on the details of the Hungarian reconstruction program probably will be reached at tomorrow's meeting with the sub-committee of the Council of the League of Nations.

They explain that the second protocol to be drawn up will specify that the customs receipts and revenues from the tobacco, salt and sugar monopolies shall serve as guarantees for a loan of 250,000,000 gold crowns.

According to the Little Entente statesmen, an agreement has been tacitly reached with the great powers under which the postponement of Hungarian reparations will be accompanied by the proportional postponement of payments on the liberation loan which their countries owe the Allies.

## BIG WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION

OTTAWA, Dec. 18—The world's wheat production, exclusive of Russia, was reported to Dominion officials by the Institute of Agriculture of Rome as 3,461,000,000 bushels. This is 100,000,000 greater than the preceding year and 558,000,000 in excess of the five-year average.

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The Atlas Storage Warehouse is a modern building in an artistic appearance that is sure to bring pride. There your most precious possessions will be safe.

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*A Superb Selection of Exquisite Gifts to Captivate the Feminine Fancy*

**FLORENTINE LEATHERS** FINE UNDERLINGS LUXURIOUS FURS PERFUMES & NOVELTIES SILKEN HOSIERY BOUDOIR APPAREL & A RARE COLLECTION OF GENUINE ANTIQUE JEWELRY.

CHESTNUT AT THIRTEENTH STREET—PHILADELPHIA

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Slipper Buckles \$3.00 to \$45 a pair

Jet  
Bronze  
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**Gift Suggestions**

1426 Walnut St.  
PHILADELPHIA

**CLAFIN, 1107 Chestnut**

PHILADELPHIA

## Dutch Airplane Expert Declares Wooden Wing Is Better Than Steel

Mr. Fokker Lectures Before Institution of Aeronautical Engineers on the Development of Cantilever Wings

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Dec. 4—A. H. G. Fokker, the famous Dutch air expert, lectured recently before the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers on "The Result of Twelve Years' Welded Tube Construction and the Development of Cantilever Wings."

Mr. Fokker started his aeronautical career 13 years ago, and after constructing several models he taught himself to fly on a machine which he made himself, and in 1911 he produced the first all-steel Fokker fuselage.

He had to overcome deep-rooted prejudices against the use of steel construction and during the war was able to show that unskilled woman labor

was able to carry out the necessary oxy-acetylene welding and the periodical inspection of the joints and tubing itself.

He says that the construction of over 10,000 machines built on this system shows no necessity to alter this form.

He adduces as its advantages: Engine accessibility, repair facility, safety in accidents, and mass production with the use of girders.

Many experiments were made by

Mr. Fokker with the cantilever wing.

He tried frameworks of steel, light

aluminum alloys, and wood, and a covering of various materials, but has found that a wooden wing outweighs

all the apparent advantages of steel or duralumin.

He found that a three-

ply wood covering gave the necessary

strength, and he fixed on this covering as a constructional element.

Like all radical departures,

Mr. Fokker's first biplane with cantilever wings

produced in 1915 found no supporters.

The prejudice of well-known pilots

against a machine devoid of bracing wires was too great to be influenced

by any amount of sandblasting tests, no matter how conclusive.

Later Mr. Fokker produced a small

triplane of very short span whose

wings were constructed with one spar

only and fitted with a rotary engine.

This led to the well-known D.VII plane

followed by the D.VIII, which

was a parasol monoplane with rotary engine.

This was the first which embodied a pure cantilever up-to-date

scout D.XI with 300 horsepower Hispano engine.

Mr. Fokker concluded by showing how the cantilever wing has played its part in post-war commercial aviation in the realization of safe commercial aircraft. The Fokker F.II and F.III machines used on the regular European air lines are outstanding examples of a big cantilever-wing monoplane. The F.IV is a later modification which recently achieved fame in America by its wonderful non-stop and speed records from New York to San Diego.

## CHURCH PEACE UNION URGES WORLD COURT

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The Church Peace Union announced today that its trustees at their tenth annual meeting here last week unanimously adopted and sent to President Coolidge a resolution favoring America's participation in the World Court. The resolution follows:

The trustees of the Church Peace Union, believing that the Permanent Court of International Justice is an essential step toward the peace and security of the world and a practical and immediate means for the attainment of these ends and that the participation of the United States in this organization is most needed and essential to its greatest usefulness, and in complete accord with the traditional policy of the United States, we wish to express our gratitude to the President for his recommendation that our nation become a party to the Court and pledge ourselves to use every influence to aid him in his high endeavor.

Later Mr. Fokker produced a small triplane of very short span whose wings were constructed with one spar only and fitted with a rotary engine. This led to the well-known D.VII plane followed by the D.VIII, which was a parasol monoplane with rotary engine. This was the first which embodied a pure cantilever up-to-date

## SPANISH MONARCH'S ITALIAN VISIT COVERS SOME CURIOUS EPISODES

Great Enthusiasm Displayed at Valencia Over Presence of Spain's Rulers—King's Speech Censored in Press

MADRID, Nov. 29 (Special Correspondence)—When the King and Queen were setting out for Italy, accompanied by the Dictator, Señor Maura went to the railway station to bid them good-bye. At Valencia there were great displays of enthusiasm before the party boarded the warship on which they sailed for Italy, and the newspaper accounts make the Dictator the lion of the proceedings. He made two big speeches, in which he expressed the delight he had in coming to Valencia, and that this should be the first place where he appeared on a public occasion outside Madrid since he had taken charge of the Government. In his speeches he strongly emphasized the personal note, and they have occupied a considerable space in the newspapers. Against this the King only made one speech, which is presented in a few lines, the only remark of interest being, apropos of the journey to Italy, that the Spaniards and the Italians were the only people who were working away at the clearance and redemption of South America.

can lands, the precise significance of the observation not being evident to all.

### A Curious Story

But concerning these speeches there is a curious story in circulation, which is backed by concrete evidence. The King certainly made a longer speech than is reported, but, like everything else from Valencia and Italy afterwards, this had to pass through the censor's hands. The Valencia speeches were sent to Madrid by telephone and were set up in type. The censor removed the headlines that had been put on the proofs submitted by a leading evening journal, and cut out whole passages from the King's speech. The censored proof sheets were shown to several persons, and much surprise has been manifested, as it appears that the remarks censored expressed the King's opinion that the new regime would be characterized by its justice and that certain politicians should be punished. Why the Directorate wanted this omission is rather a puzzle. The fact that the King's speeches are lia-

ble to censorship like all others is also somewhat significant.

In the course of his speeches at Valencia the Dictator said he wished to make Spain a more prosperous country, and it was not his idea to plunge into any kind of adventures except such as would result in the aggrandizement of the country. His companions of the Directorate, men of the army, and himself wished to "moralize" the country before delivering it again to the men who ought to rule over it, and he hoped they would soon have a good substitute for themselves.

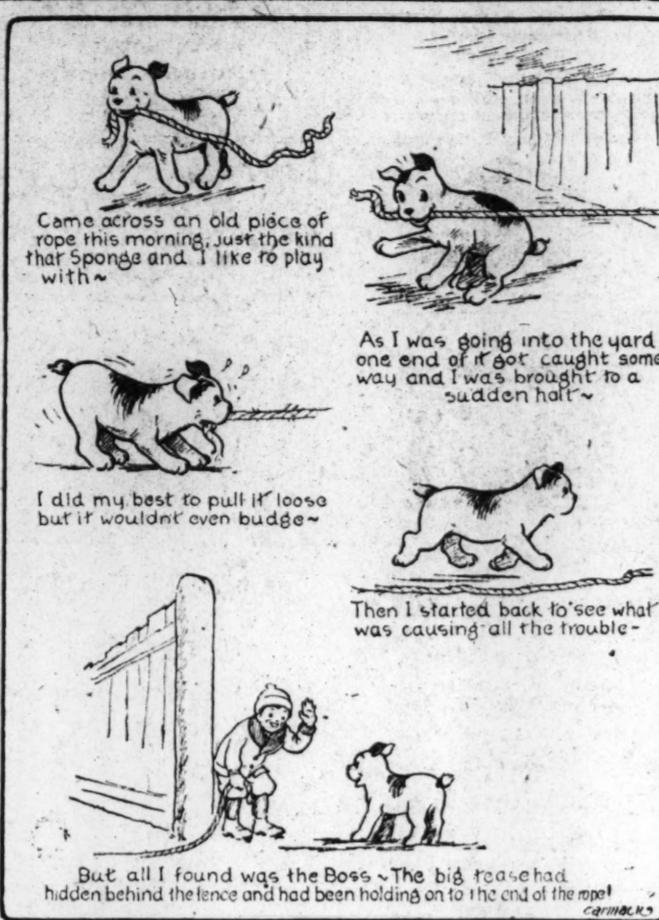
### Directorate Makes Visit Possible

It is realized that this royal visit could not possibly have met with anything approaching the success that has

## TWILIGHT TALES

### The Popper

### The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



But all I found was the Boss—the big trash had hidden behind the fence and had been holding on to the end of the rope!

attended it but for the coming of the Directorate and the overthrow of the Government that consisted of the combination of the Left. Under the auspices of the latter great difficulties attended preparations for the visit, which was largely due to the circumstances that the Government was more or less pledged to an anti-Roman Catholic reform of the Constitution. But with the advent of the Directorate all was changed, and the only question was whether Spain would be sufficiently tranquilized in time for the visit to be made according to program.

The Liberal newspapers make few comments on what has been taking place in Italy, but the Catholic press is jubilant. The Correspondencia has had a guarded and much-censored article on Tangier, coupling the question significantly with the royal visit to Italy. It wonders why the conference in Paris does not finish its work sooner and laments that the Spanish interests appear to be sacrificed. Another journal, El Sol, stresses the officially reported interview in Rome of Signor Mussolini with Signor Giovanni, the secretary of the Liberal Party, and the rapprochement that evidently takes place, pointing the moral to the Spanish Liberals. Thus dictatorship, though it seemed negative to liberty, was assisting it by the process of the re-establishment of constitutional organizations.

The visit of Signor Mussolini to Madrid next May will be a very great occasion—assuming that the main circumstances remain as at present.

From the English minor tourney:

### PETROFF DEFENSE

Bennett White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 532

By F. W. Jordan

Philadelphia, Pa.

Original: composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Black 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 529. 1. K-Q6 P-B3

2. R-Q5 P-B4

3. BxP PxP

2. R-R6 P-Kt1

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

By G. W. M.

Kt-B1

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

By A. C. White

Black 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The Manhattan's (New York) second match of the year was hotly contested with the Rice Progressive, the two clubs tying at eight points each. The scores:

MANNHATTAN C. RICE PROGRESSIVE  
Total 8 8

1. Janowski 0 Jaff 1  
2. Rosenthal 1 Chajes 1  
3. Tennen 1 Michelsen 0  
4. A. Schroeder 1 Feuer 1  
5. M. Rauschitz 1 Klemmer 1  
6. Russell 1 Wilkin 1  
7. Meyer 1 Farago 1  
8. Wahrburg 0 Trystman 1  
9. Schapiro 1 Lubowish 0  
10. Fuchs 1 S. 1  
11. R. Raubitschek 0 Maruchess 1  
12. Liebling 1 Simchow 0  
13. Behof 0 Greenberg 1  
14. F. 1 Mischek 0  
15. Friedreich 1 Kotsalansky 1  
16. M. Schroeder 1 Grumbach 1

Total 8 8

New York has a new chess club, recently organized, located on the fourth floor of the Times Building, and known as the Times Square Chess Club. Albert E. Hodges, general manager, and Thomas L. Reeve, treasurer, the two prime movers, have applied for permission to incorporate. The other officers are: Otto F. Deck, president; Carlyle Sherlock, vice-president; T. S.



### The Popper

THERE was something in the grocery store that Johnny had never noticed there before. It was a wire box with a long wooden handle, and Johnny didn't know what to make of it.

"Come along, Jonathan," said his mother. "We've got a lot more errands."

"All right, Mother," said Johnny.

"But I wish you'd tell me what this funny thing is for."

Johnny's mother started to speak, and then she stopped.

"It's to pop," she said.

"How does it pop?" asked Johnny.

"Like my pop-gum."

"No," said his mother. "It pops—and then she stopped again.

"We'll have one sent home," she continued, "and then this afternoon we'll make it pop. So possess your soul in patience."

So Johnny possessed his soul in patience. But he was very curious to know how a wire box with a long wooden handle could be expected to pop. He did this and he did that and he did something else just the same as usual, but all day he was looking forward to the afternoon when his mother had promised to show him how it popped.

Now it was getting on toward the shortest day in the year, and there was a lively fire of coals that afternoon in the dining room grate. Johnny sat on a stool and his mother sat in a chair, and on the floor was a dish with dry kernels of corn in it. If there had been any chickens in the dining room, Johnny would have thought his mother was going to feed them. He held the queer thing he had seen in the grocery store, and his mother opened a cover in the top of the wire box and put in some of the wire box and put in some of the

corn it.

"When is it going to pop?" asked Johnny.

"You'll see," said his mother. "Now hold it by the handle right over the fire, and shake it gently, and let's see what happens."

Johnny held the queer thing over the fire and shook it gently.

"I don't see anything happen," said Johnny. "Perhaps this one is broken and won't pop."

And then suddenly there was a loud pop! in the wire box. And then pop! pop! And then more pops than Johnny could count. And instead of dry corn in the wire box there were what looked like little white snowballs, for every time there was a pop one of the kernels of corn turned into something else, much bigger, and as white as white.

"I know what it is!" cried Johnny. "I've read about it in a book, but I never saw one before. It's a corn-popper."

DANES TO RAISE LOAN IN LONDON

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The Danish delegation at present visiting London in order to negotiate a £5,000,000 credit in connection with the Danish Exchange Stabilizing Fund comprises M. P. O. A. Andersen, chief of the National Debt Department; Mr. H. H. and Mrs. Robert D. Riis, directors of the National Bank and Mr. Nørsgaard, one of the directors of the Handelsbank. Pending preliminary negotiations they await the passing of the necessary act by the Danish Rigsdag.

AT Mr. Smith, the grocer's.

Are many things for sale.

In pasteboard boxes and in cans.

Or in a bright tin pail.

From north and south and east and west.

From China and Peru.

The grocer imports the best

And sells the same to you.

It's fun to poke about his shop—

He keeps it very neat.

Each morning with his broom and mop—

And see these things to eat.

But there was also a queer thing that

what she wanted, and how much of

each thing, and Mr. Smith was nodding

his head and saying that he did.

Johnny went here and there, looking

to see what he could see. There were

all the usual things, brooms, and

oranges in boxes, and rows of soups in

cans, and the calendar with a picture

of General George Washington

on it.

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## BERLIN FOOD SHOPS BESIEGED BY WOMEN

In War Time Pockets Were Full While Shops Were Empty; Now Conditions Reversed

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Queues in front of food shops are again a common sight in Berlin. They form every day before the butter shops, less for the purchase of butter, which is a rare and high-priced article, than for buying fat and margarine. These queues are mainly composed of women, young and old. Bareheaded, with shawls wrapped around their shoulders and stamping the ground with their feet in order to keep warm, these women wait for three and four hours a day, in all kinds of weather. Many let their children wait a part of the time; these then can be seen squatting on the ground doing their school lessons for next day. Young mothers who cannot leave their little ones at home intended bring them along in their perambulators.

Formerly the housewife went out to market with a basket under her arm. Today she often carries a camp stool

A Fortune—in Figures



instead. Others have adopted the method of spreading an old newspaper upon the ground to protect their feet while they are waiting in the queues.

Common sights in Berlin today are the many well-lighted and well-stocked food shops, with a group of persons outside discussing prices. For this is the great difference between now and war-time: in the war the people stood with a pocket full of money before an empty shop window, while today they stand outside a shop stocked with food, but have an empty pocket.

To these cares and worries has now been added a further burden—the weather. Owing to the occupation of the Ruhr Valley and the standstill of the mines in that district, not one out of 10 families will have enough coal this winter to heat at least one room sufficiently. A new feature of the streets in Berlin, especially in the labor district, is that many children are offering small bundles of chopped sticks for sale. But the price of 300,000,000 marks, or 30 gold pfennigs, is still too high for the average passer-by.

While on the one side there is want and suffering, on the other there are a few persons who have a superfluity of what the others lack. To what extent these persons belong to the international class of profiteers who, it is known, migrate from country to country, is difficult to say. But the masses scarcely notice them. Their patience is gradually giving way to a certain numbness. They are beginning to lose all interest in what is happening around them, for their thoughts are consumed by the one big problem: how to procure the next meal.

## EXPENDITURE OF CITY OF NAPLES CANNOT BE HELD WITHIN BOUNDS

Everything Taxed to Limit by Frontier and Local Customs Men, Yet Streets Go Unrepaired for Lack of Funds

NAPLES, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—This municipality voices the almost universal complaint of both big and little cities where there is any pretense of what is called "keeping up with the times"—that is, its expenditures for its municipal activities outrun its income. As all cities, whether located in Europe or in the United States, have problems that are akin, it is common sense to think that they can learn from each other's experiences and practices.

Noticing the wretched condition of the pavements of Naples, an annual report was sought in the Municipal Building. No one could be found who had any knowledge of such a printed report, and no one could be found who had the least idea how much was being annually collected in taxes, nor how the collections were being expended.

## Tax Department Located

The assessor had charge of the tax department, but it was not in the Municipal Building. When his office was finally found, it was too late to transact any business. But American persistence finally won out, and the assessor was seen, not once, but several times. He was a most affable gentleman, who, as soon as his suspicions were allayed by the sight of strong credentials, promised to do what he could to produce the figures asked for—but it would take time to dig them out.

"We are not collecting in taxes as much as we are spending," said the assessor. "The rates are sufficiently high, if the taxes were collected. The fault lies with the local customs officers. They are negligent in assessing all the taxable farm products finding their way into the city." On all the main thoroughfares leading into Naples are local customs stations, entirely separate from the customs houses on the borders. The duty of the local customs officers is to tax everything, the farmer raises, particularly vegetables, eaten by Neapolitan

## MAYA CIVILIZATION FLOURISHED CENTURIES AGO IN GUATEMALA

Sublime Ruins Found Which Indicate Vanished People Were Masters in Art and Decoration

BY WALLACE THOMPSON

GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 27—Two thousand years ago, Guatemala was the site of one of the world's greatest civilizations. Nearly 30,000,000 people lived in an area approximately equal to that of France, in Guatemala and neighboring parts of Mexico and Honduras. These peoples, whom we know as the Mayas, reared beautiful cities, carved great monuments, evolved the perfectly designed decorative art of any age, and achieved a system of chronology and hieroglyphics which has been described as "the greatest intellectual achievement of ancient times."

Today, save for the Indian tribes and villages whose total population is about 1,500,000, and the literally sublime ruins which the Mayas have left in Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico, all this is gone—wiped out. In Yucatan, in Mexico, are the rich ruins be-

longing to what archeologists call the

## HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

## CALIFORNIA

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SAN FRANCISCO California

Geary St., just off Union Square. New and modern structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store district. Homelike comfort rather than luxury and expensive luxury. Motor bus service.

Rates Moderate.

Room Taxes \$1.00 to \$1.50. Breakfast \$0.50 to \$1.00. Lunch \$5.00.

Dinner \$1.25 to \$2.00. Hotel Stewart, Manager. Famous throughout the West.

El Prisco

San Francisco

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

In Beautiful Pacific Heights Residential District

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## George Pearson, Leader of British Film Producers

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 27

**IN PREPARATION** for British Film Week, in March, during which all motion-picture houses in England are pledged to show only home-made films, November has been the month of British trade shows. These have afforded an excellent opportunity of seeing exactly what British producers are doing, of judging their comparative merits, and of watching the name of one man stand out, high above all others, in imaginative producing. This is George Pearson, maker of the Betty Balfour films.

Of course, there are other names that may not be ignored. Cecil Hepworth, for the sake of past promise and present expertise in photographing the English countryside more beautifully than anyone else, though, alas, what he puts in front of these lovely backgrounds is not worth seeing. C. C. Calvert is another disappointment, but must be remembered for having made one of the best pictures shown in London last year—"Lord Byron."

George Cooper, on the other hand, has a producing past too short for any failures, but next to the Pearson productions his four two-reelers shown this month, were the best thing in the British program. They were sharp, brilliant slices of life, and fairly rang with promise for the future. One was actually made from a De Maupassant story, and its translation on to the screen, incredible as it may seem, was unimpeachable. Mr. Cooper seems to have an extraordinary ability to direct acting. His players were the ordinary ones that we had seen, and forgotten, in other pictures, but in these short Cooper comedies—with casts of two or three persons only, and everything economized except the detailed unfolding of character—each player seemed to be doing the best job of his screen career.

## Good Work in the Past

But George Pearson is the man. Not only the man of the hour, or of today, but of tomorrow, too—if one dare turn praise into prophecy. For he has been working steadily for years now, each picture coming out better than the one before. His latest work, "Love, Life, and Laughter; or the Story of Tip-Toes" is not only the best British picture yet made, but it is one of the dozen best pictures shown, from all over the world, in London this year. And if he goes on developing directly along the line of its greatest excellencies, he may soon be one of the half-dozen imaginative film producers in the world.

For is not imagination, and not photographic realism, the very meat of the motion-picture matter of the future? Surely yes. And the men who will experiment in it, and not always shirk a fight for fear of a fall, are the men one wants to watch, and write about, and talk about, and acknowledge.

"Love, Life and Laughter" is the tale of a Cockney boy and girl, and most of it is told in a garret. Now mark this garret. It is reached by a flight of long narrow stairs, up and down which people pass. These stairs make patterns for the pictures, and space for the pantomime. The people in the tale gather our understanding to them as they climb, or fall—just as did "The Brothers Karimazov" on those steep steps that Copeau built for that play when he produced it in New York some years ago.

The door and windows of this garret, too, are a little bit off; not quite natural, if you notice carefully. They are a bit higher and narrower than most doors and windows. Everything, in fact, adds to this upright rectangular effect, and it is a great relief to look into a screen that is other than always a squat square. Even a glimpse at a tea-party shows a kettle perched high on a slim oil stove and singing a line of steam so long that it almost touches the ceiling.

Composition like this has distinction, and quality; it envelopes and stiffens the story told as do the boards of a well-bound book; and it affords just that measure of repose that the motion-picture, to steady all that wearying motion that makes up its nervous life, owes its audience.

## Fact and Fantasy

As long as this London tale—pointed, by the way, with captions of rich Cockney humor—does climb up and down these shabby stairs, as long as its two young garretters stick to their spare chamber, the screen tells the story perfectly. Moreover, the dexterous weaving in the scenario of dream and reality is so subtly reinforced by fanciful staging and shadowing that the effect is quite magical.

This magic only misses when its producer mistakenly plots down to the commonplace where his fellows stand, and gives us gaudy cabaret scenes and such—forgetting that in magic, as in art, the spell is broken if a change is made clumsily.

But perhaps the best result of George Pearson's producing is his star—Betty Balfour. She is splendid. A product of deft directing, yes. But she must have had a keen talent for comedy to begin with, and she is lithe and light-footed enough to meet the demands of pantomime. Like her director, she does each picture better than the one before. She, too, is dropping some of the mimicry of Hollywood ways with which this pair began the series of what are known in England and France (where Betty Balfour is very popular) as the "Squibs" pictures.

However, she still can't act with her face as well as she can with her toes, and she can't do anything seriously.

## AMUSEMENTS

## LIVERPOOL

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emotional. With her a picture that ends sadly in a picture that ends badly. But she is immense fun when she is merry, and as a comedienne she is something more than Pearson's puppet. However—Pearson is the person to honor.

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With her a picture that ends sadly in a picture that ends badly. But she is immense fun when she is merry, and as a comedienne she is something more than Pearson's puppet. However—Pearson is the person to honor.

"Happy Hours," by Juliet White



"Pagoda at Nara," Painting by Susette S. Keast

In the Exhibition of Paintings by Philadelphia Members of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors

## Philadelphia Show by Women Artists

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE** THAT there is more in evolving a work of art than the choice of subject and the technical ability to interpret it is again emphasized in the exhibition of paintings by Philadelphia members of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors at McClees Galleries.

When landscape, still-life, portrait and marine seem monotonous to the gallery trotter he begins to wonder whether the contemporary artist in America ever emerges from the copyist days of his experimental art school training. Only one painter in a score would seem to value the creative possibilities of his art. The majority remain content with a certain cleverness in picking from the landscape a picturesqueness corner.

In the work of the Philadelphia women artists, there are a few rare imitations of that creative urge which uses technique as tool and not as an objective.

One notes in the work of Marian T. Macintosh, and in that of Theresa Bernstein, an originality which marks them as individuals. Nature, to both these artists, has supplied the stimulus about which the imagination may weave a tale all its own. Thus, in "Redgauntlet," was sold in London for £520 to a firm of booksellers, from whom it passed to an Edinburgh lawyer, Mr. H. P. Macmillan, K. C. He has presented it to the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, on the understanding that it will in due time go to the Nation, along with the other historic treasures of that library.

The manuscript consists of 214 pages in Scott's small regular handwriting. It is finely bound and is in excellent condition. Specially appropriate is it that the volume should find its way to the Advocates Library, for Sir Walter was an illustrious member of the Faculty of Advocates. There is, moreover, much in the novel relating to the law. It makes a notable addition to an already considerable Scott collection in Parliament House, including the manuscript of "Waverley" and "Marlton."

"A Rocky Place," also, is a creation with the same weird, fairy-like atmosphere. Somewhat mural in tone, it reveals a steep hillside, with little figures of men, women and children linking the near and the far, while, topping the gray crags are houses peasant castles.

Theresa Bernstein is less lyrical. Her interest centers in human character, with a touch of the ironic, the satiric, the wistful. "Three Comedians" inspect an exhibition—three different types of women, reacting in three different ways. Again in "Foreign Sketch," there is the same human quality, the sympathy for and knowledge of peoples which can never be gained from the literal transcription of a street corner.

But perhaps the best result of George Pearson's producing is his star—Betty Balfour. She is splendid. A product of deft directing, yes. But she must have had a keen talent for comedy to begin with, and she is lithe and light-footed enough to meet the demands of pantomime. Like her director, she does each picture better than the one before. She, too, is dropping some of the mimicry of Hollywood ways with which this pair began the series of what are known in England and France (where Betty Balfour is very popular) as the "Squibs" pictures.

However, she still can't act with her face as well as she can with her toes, and she can't do anything seriously.

## AMUSEMENTS

## LONDON

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pretations of land and sea by Mary Butler, vigorous, rugged, awesome; by Constance Cochrane and Isabel Branson Cartwright, with a tang of the Maine coast, blue, green and white; by Katherine Langdon Corson, Fern L. Coppedge, Lida D. S. Ladd, Mary Townsend Mason, and Helen K. McCarthy. Lucile Howard, in her studies "Sundown, Lake Como" and "Breezy Corner, Brittany," has molded to her purpose the dramatic moments of nature.

"Happy Hours," by Juliet White

## Lalo Cello Concerto Played in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra gave its fifth subscription concert Dec. 6 and 7, with the first cellist of the orchestra, Max Steinidel, as soloist. The program:

Widor—Overture "Espagnole," for orchestra.

Lalo—Concerto for violin in D minor.

Strauss—"Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks."

Steindel is an excellent cellist, with a technic equal to any demands; a sweet, singing tone; a trill perfectly managed, expressive of every shade of delicacy, and a very considerable amount of power. If Mr. Steinidel could forsake the routine of orchestral work and specialize in concert playing, he would, it is likely, become before many years an artist of distinction. The Lalo concerto is in respect of invention somewhat disappointing. From a single hearing the second movement would appear to be the best; indeed, it is a gem. But on the whole, the work does not equal the violin concerto nor the "Symphony Espagnole," both of which are genuine contributions to violin literature.

New to St. Louis also was the "Overture Espagnole," by Widor. It is interesting, though, but rather conventional Spanish music.

The Haydn symphony is a charming arrangement in tones of an epoch. Compositions of the old order are the living records of the time in which they were made; sensitive impressions, so to speak, of the period. The orchestra played the symphony with a lovely quality of tone. It was much like a glorified string quintet, then now and then with brass and woodwind, to give color and intensity.

To project "Till Eulenspiegel" into this unfretted atmosphere was the art of contrast carried to violence. A charge of dynamite had been set off, and in the blue-green atmosphere there appeared all sorts of funny, distorted objects, wriggling and gawking. The orchestra played this intricate score superbly.

## Music News and Reviews

best advantage of the singer and himself. It is conceivable that Mme. Galli-Curci believes "Dinorah" to be a great opera, and from the point of view of a bravura vocalist it is. She negotiated this music with superlative skill, her singing of the Shadow Song, for instance, being a masterpiece of art. Mr. Rimini, who sang the music of Höf, made a pleasant impression in the part, but his vocalism would be improved if the tone were less unsteady. José Mojica, who previously had been selected to interpret negligible roles in dramatic music, was given—in that of Corinthian—an important one for once. That he did so well, with it will doubtless encourage Mr. Polack to offer the artist further opportunities.

After a long rest, Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" was revived at the matinee performance, Dec. 8. The work was sung in English, with the two principal roles intrusted to American artists. Irene Pavloska was admirable as to singing and acting as Hansel. So excellent was her enunciation that practically the whole of her text carried distinctly over the footlights, and this quality of her dictation was not the only feature of excellence in Miss Pavloska's performance. The Gretel of Mary Fabian, one of the new artists, was less convincing. Less accustomed than Miss Pavloska to the exigencies of the theater, Miss Fabian lacked fluency, but her singing was well done and deserved the applause which was given to it. The less important parts were effectively set forth by Maria Claessens, Beryl Brown, Margery Maxwell, and William Beck. Frank St. Leger, one of the subconductors of the company, was given the direction of the opera and he demonstrated a little ability. Other operas of the week were repetitions.

F. B.

## Concert by English Trio

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The concert given

by the English trio (Ethel Hobday, Marjorie Hayward and Cedric Sharpe) in Wigmore Hall on Nov. 29 offered a ternary of excellence: Three fine trios by three fine composers, played with refinement and intelligence by three fine artists. Though in name the English Trio may not have existed long, the players who compose it have been thoroughly acquainted with one another's work for some years, and a ripe ensemble seemed a foregone conclusion. Marjorie Hayward and Cedric Sharpe matched their intentions and style perfectly to each other; often their tone and phrasing seemed the product of a single thought. Ethel Hobday, on the whole, was less successful in making her part one in an equal fellowship with the others. But then it might be admitted she had the harder task. A piano is always a difficult instrument to blend with strings, and of all chamber combinations a trio is the most exacting. In a sonata for violin, cello and piano the two instruments work on pretty equal terms: in a quartet or quintet the strong pull of string tone counterbalances the weight of the piano. But in a pianoforte trio the conditions are anomalous, and only great judgment and unselfishness, on the part of composer and pianist, can produce a suitable balance of tone.

Brahms' Trio in C major opened the program; here the pianist was too

With the rapprochement of England and Germany since the collapse of the Ruhr resistance, there has been a noticeable increase in the production of English plays in Munich theaters. Most interesting is the announcement that Marlowe's "Edward II" will be staged in Kammerspielhaus shortly. Within the last month the English repertoire in Munich theaters has consisted of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," "Othello," "Hamlet," "The Comedy of Errors," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Measure for Measure," "Twelfth Night," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and "The Taming of the Shrew"; Wilde's "Salomé" and "The Importance of Being Earnest"; and Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," "Arms and the Man," "Mrs. Warren's Profession" and "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." Strindberg and Björnson, both with two plays, are also on the list of popular foreign dramatists now represented on the Munich stage.

With the cost of living among the clouds and still going up, Munich's

## Mme. Galli-Curci Appears With Chicago Civic Opera

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Mme. Galli-Curci, who made her first appearance this season in Delibes' "Lakmé" (Dec. 3), was given every reason to believe that her popularity remains where it stood in the hey-day of her career. For the Auditorium was sold out and the ovation given the singer was as fervent as it was strong. It is probable that Mme. Galli-Curci, does not delude herself as to the relative worth of her efforts in various roles, whatever a rapturous and discriminating public may think of them. Lakmé is not one of her most convincing parts. In the Bell Song she has, as a bravura vocalist, her supreme opportunity and Mme. Galli-Curci makes the most of it. The clarity, the brilliance, the tonal liquidity of her singing are astonishing indeed; but although the artist does sing the remainder of the opera with admirable vocal skill, she never succeeds in creating an illusion. There is never Lakmé on the stage, but always Mme. Galli-Curci.

The group of three still-life renderings by Cora S. Brooks are imaginative decorations, improvisations upon a floral theme. "Tulipe Noire et Triste," by Elizabeth Freedley, is another outstanding example of the ornamental still-life. With the emphasis upon design and color in relation to design, the actual objects, whether floral or bric-a-brac, are quasi-conventionalized. One loses the disagreeable sense of objects arbitrarily arranged as experiments in technique and gains a rich, satisfying effect of the unity of the decoration. D. G.

## Scott MS. for Scotland

EDINBURGH, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—On Nov. 24 a manuscript of Sir Walter's Scott's "Redgauntlet" was sold in London for £520 to a firm of booksellers, from whom it passed to an Edinburgh lawyer, Mr. H. P. Macmillan, K. C.

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## AMUSEMENTS

## CHICAGO

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## The Liverpool Repertory Theater

INTEREST in the repertory movement in England is fast increasing, and not a season goes by without the addition of one or more to the number of provincial towns now provided with a repertory theater. Of these the doyen is the Liverpool Playhouse, which can claim 13 years of uninterrupted activity, carried on through times of unexampled stress, and which still, with increasing local repute, caters well for all lovers of theatrical art in this great city.

The first producer at the Playhouse was Mr. Basil Dean, Mr. Alex Reid, his present partner in Readean, being one of the original directors and retaining his position until last year when he resigned from the board. Upon the outbreak of the World War, in 1914, the management felt that they could no longer carry on, and were preparing to close the theater when the artists and staff who had been engaged for the autumn season boldly stepped in and undertook to run the house themselves under the name of The Commonwealth Players. This offer the directors gladly accepted, and their confidence was justified, for the Commonwealth company produced excellent plays and prospered commercially until 1916, when the direction was taken over by Mr. Bridges Adams—now managing The New Shakespeare Company—and Miss Muriel Pratt.

When they left Liverpool control passed to Mr. A. S. Pittig, who remained in charge for some four years, of which the first three were financially most successful, though the standard of plays selected was hardly consistent with a repertory theater's policy. Mr. Nigel Playfair's management, which followed, proved more of an artistic than a financial success, a result partly accounted for by the fact that Mr. Playfair, running his Liverpool house simultaneously with certain London theaters, could neither devote his whole time to the work nor be at all continuously upon the spot. The individual members of a company cannot be maintained at the necessary pitch of enthusiasm when the one directing is often absent and always busied with other urgent duties.

In August, 1922, Mr. William Armstrong, who had been a leading actor of the company eight years before and knew the theater's tradition well, took over the position of producer and director, which he still holds. His excellent acting for the Incorporated Stage, under the management of J. B. Fagan, Matheson Lang and others, had shown to Londoners—what the provincials already knew—that here was an artist of great sensibility and of lofty ideals, under whom the Playhouse might be

expected to maintain its already high repute.

This has proved to be the case; for the Repertory Theater has never fulfilled its mission better than it does now. Mr. Armstrong, it was who first inaugurated a really definite repertory policy on a new play every fortnight, his aim being to give to the Liverpool public the best and most varied drama that could be put on consistently with a policy of safety" and the urgent claims of the box office—remembering always that the house is owned by a large number of small shareholders who justly expect it to be made to pay its own way.

Liverpool has not behind it, as the Birmingham Repertory Theater has, a wealthy backer; though it is but right to acknowledge that several periods of financial stress experienced in the past would have been more severely felt than was actually the case, but for the generosity of Col. J. H. Shute, the chairman of the directors, who has been a liberal and greatly valued helper. In other ways also Colonel Shute has befriended the drama in Liverpool, as when he inaugurated the lectureship in the art of the theater at Liverpool University, a position first occupied by Mr. Granville Barker, and now by Mr. St. John Ervine.

The story of this Playhouse, then, has been one of ever recurring difficulties: bravely met and overcome. Poverty in some degree is almost inseparable from the running under present conditions of an unendowed theater such as this. The Playhouse is a cozy and well-equipped building; but it is small. Capacity houses, even, cannot yield a large profit; and every play that does not take the public fancy means a heavy loss. Splendid work, nevertheless, is being done, the latest productions including "Dear Brutus," "Androcles and the Lion," "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," Chester's "Magic," and Milne's "The Truth About Blaids," played by a sound company, among whom are Herbert Lomas, James Harcourt, Una Dwyer, and Elsie Irving.

It is a good training school this, in which many an actor and actress now well known gained valuable early experience. I name only that fine comedian, J. H. Roberts, and Miss Estelle Winwood, who is now starring in America. Mention must be made of the Playhouse Circle which, as at Birmingham, is a valuable adjunct to the theater's activities. The Circle organizes dramatic readings, discussions, and lectures, and generally pledges its members to lend to the management their cordial and intelligent support. Among the most recent speakers engaged have been Mr. James Agate, Miss Gertrude Kingdon, and Mr. Hilaire Belloc. P. A.

## Theaters in Rhine and Ruhr Districts

MANNHEIM, Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—No part of Germany has better theaters and more music-loving and play-going inhabitants than the Rhine and Ruhr districts. Artistic experiments of every kind have been made here over and over again ever since Schiller's revolutionary "The Robbers" was first put upon the Mannheim stage by Daiberg in 1782. "It's the ideal land for first nights," writes the well-known critic, Dr. E. L. Stahl, in an article lately published in the "Rheinische Beobachter." "If a play or an opera fails here, one may be nearly sure that it is not so much the fault of the audience than that of the manager who made an artistic blunder."

The Wiesbaden Theater always has favored and still favors opera. The present manager, Dr. Karl Hagemann, does not wish to deviate from this line but tries to improve the artistic means in order to further the long-standing tradition. It is natural that it should be so, for Wiesbaden is not only a watering-place but an international meeting ground. All the more it deserves to be mentioned that Dr. Hagemann cultivates German opera and has actually succeeded in making the French occupation army appreciate its charms. The second Rhine theater, which almost exclusively cultivates opera, is that of Cologne, which even when the Ruhr conflict was at its height did not alter its international program.

At Bonn, under the management of Dr. Albert Fischer, lecturer at the university, the stage, which used to be of indifferent quality, has become one of the best in Germany. It always keeps in view the educational mission, which he considers to be his special duty on this outpost of German culture. The theaters at Crefeld and Trier are working much in the same direction, and Saarbrücken has also lately become a center of theatrical and musical life.

A similar development can be traced at Aix-la-Chapelle, where for years mediocrity had reigned till Francesco Stoll took up the reins. He always keeps in view the educational mission, which he considers to be his special duty on this outpost of German culture. The theaters at Crefeld and Trier are working much in the same direction, and Saarbrücken has also lately become a center of theatrical and musical life.

The two municipal theaters in the north and the south of the Rhineland, the theaters at Düsseldorf and Mayence have also gained high reputation. During the 17 years of Frau Louise Dumont's management, the Düsseldorf theater was perhaps the best private theater in Germany outside Berlin. It was always willing to try experiments. The Mayence Theater under Paul Peters has opened a chil-

dren's theater, a plan later adopted by Düsseldorf and other towns.

An outstanding feature of the theatrical life of the Rhineland are the touring companies which, starting from five different centers, try to rouse the enthusiasm of the people for classical drama and modern comedy, be they German or foreign.

**The Business Widow**  
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Ritz Theater, beginning Dec. 10, 1923, Lee Shubert presents Leo Dritschtein in "The Business Widow," with Lola Fisher; a comedy in three acts, by Gladys Unger, founded on a play by Engel and Saemann; staged by Edward Elsner and Mr. Dritschtein. The cast:

Albert Morrison . . . . . James Drenforth  
Billy Windsor . . . . . Elwood Bostwick  
Rex Remond . . . . . Gaby Gaby  
John . . . . . Pauline Young  
Paul Buckley . . . . . Mr. Dritschtein  
Helen Lesley . . . . . Adrienne Morrison  
John Buckley . . . . . Lola Fisher  
Standish . . . . . Robert Lamm  
Muey Fah . . . . . Alice Huang  
Phidias Caravopulo . . . . . John Davidson

It is in the charm of manner and polished acting of Leo Dritschtein and Lola Fisher that make "The Business Widow," seem a much better play than it really is; and yet as an evening's entertainment this latest offering from the pen of Gladys Unger should be put well near the top among the plays in New York that are listed as good. There is nothing new in the story of the man who is so engrossed in his business affairs that he neglects his wife, who, in turn, seeks the company of young men who are good dance partners. There is nothing new in the denouement of his winning back his wife by pretending to fancy another woman; but it is all human dramatic material and as played by the company at the Ritz Theater it is certainly appealing.

Leo Dritschtein is a welcome addition to the New York theatrical season in almost any play in which he might appear. He is a finished artist in his line of work and can always be depended upon to present something well worth while. The cleverly played, light-as-gossamer scenes, between Mr. Dritschtein and Miss

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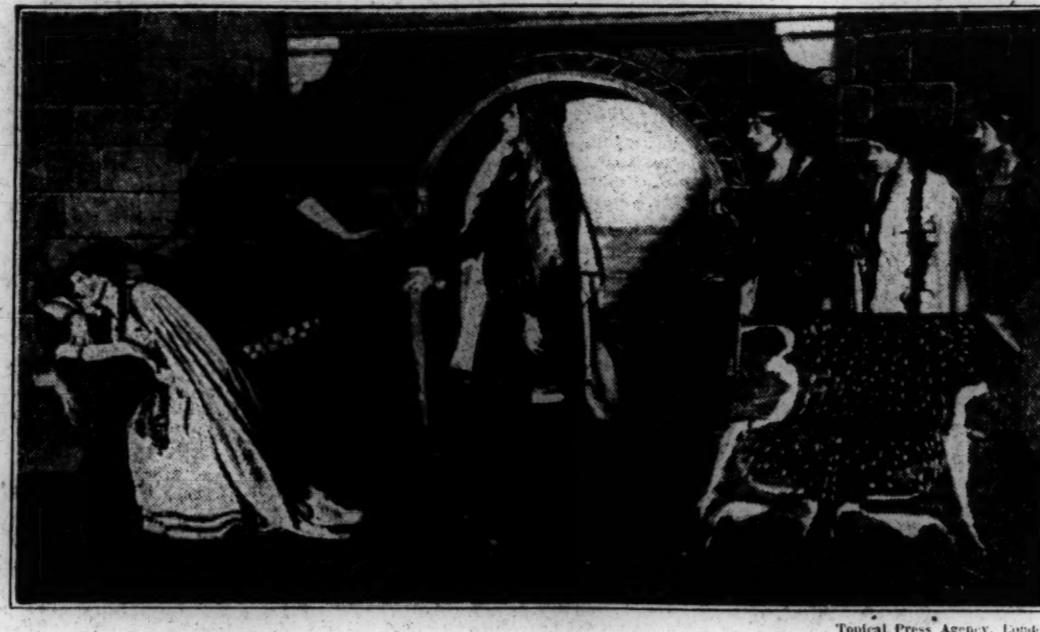
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Scene From "The Famous Tragedy of the Queen of Cornwall".  
The Hardy Players of Dorchester, England, in Thomas Hardy's Latest Play

Fisher are studies in high comedy acting. Good performances are also given by Albert Morrison, James Drenforth, Elwood Bostwick, Adrienne Morrison, Alice Huang, and John Davidson.

F. L. S.

## Edmund Breese

BOSTON, Dec. 18

FROM the old Castle Square Stock Company in Boston there went forth into the theaters that are supplied by touring companies many players who have risen to the front ranks. Names that come at once to mind are Frances Starr, Donald Meek, Alfred Lunt and Edmund Breese. Mr. Breese, who at present is playing the American father in "So This Is London!" at the Hollis Street Theater, talked a little of his earlier stage days one night recently with a visitor between the acts.

The general plan for an actor is to get his experience in stock before going into the big companies," said Mr. Breese, "but it was not long after I went on the stage before I was playing leading parts with Mme. Rhea, appearing as Charles II in 'Nell Gwynne,' Napoleon in 'Josephine,' the Earl of Leicester in 'Marie Stuart,' Shylock in 'The Merchant of Venice,' and the like. Then I went with James O'Neill for four years, appearing in 'Virginians,' 'The Musketeers' and 'Monte Cristo.' To O'Neill, I think, I owe more than to any one person in my development as an actor. He was an artist, and could impart his immense knowledge of the theaters to others. There is scarcely a performance in which I appear that I do not realize that I am doing something effective that I learned from him.

"Much to the disgust of Mr. O'Neill's manager, George C. Tyler, I left the company during a New York engagement to join the Castle Square Stock Company in Boston. Someone had told me that a season in stock under a capable director would be good for me, and I came to Boston because James Pitman was director. It was a year well spent, I felt, when I rejoined O'Neill in an all-star revival of 'Monte Cristo.' The only mistake about stock work is staying in it too long, and getting to be a stencil."

The talk turned to addressing the audience other than as a player in a stage story. Mr. Breese said that he had found it a help to imagine when standing before an audience that he was speaking not to 1,000 persons, but to an individual. He had never had any difficulty in carrying on a conversation, so he merely extended his remarks to include everybody present. As he spoke he fancied he knew what persons in the audience were thinking, either questioning his statements or desiring further details. To these unspoken thoughts he responded, and thus the address took on a quality of spontaneity.

Among Mr. Breese's better known roles have been Prince Escalus in "Eleanor Robson's all-star revival of 'Romeo and Juliet,' with Otis Skinner and Ada Rehan in their season of classic revivals, as Prince Phaltin in "The Shepherd King," Black Eagle in "Strongheart," Richard Brewster in "Strongheart," Richard Ward in "The Third Degree," Richard Ward in

"The Spendthrift," Dickon in "The Scarecrow," Bill Sykes in "Oliver Twist," Andrew in "The Master Mind," Ryer Sr. in "The Lion and the Mouse," the Corporal in "Moloch," as Ernest in "Why Marry?" as Shylock in "Welcome Stranger." He has written two plays that have been produced and has appeared in several photoplays.

Mr. Breese said it is difficult to define personality, that quality in a player that affects an audience apart from the character that is being projected. He thought that audiences are sometimes depressed because the player does not leave his own fits of depression in the dressing room. What players are eager for is vitality on the stage, humanity, humor. They respond to these every time. Mr. Breese is a forceful actor, perhaps too forceful for the taste of some persons, who perhaps are seeking intellectual interest in the theater to the exclusion of emotion, which is altogether dramatic. He smiled a bit ruefully as he added that everybody seemed to like his work except some of the critics. However, he felt partly reconciled to that so long as the managers continue to offer him engagements. Asked what word he would offer to stage beginners out of his experience, Mr. Breese said: "Give your best to your work and don't take yourself too seriously."

"The School for Scandal," which will be available to the community theater circuit work in Iowa after Jan. 1, will be staged by a company of 25. A booking has been arranged in Des Moines on Jan. 18. Francis N. Speigel of Iowa City, who has more than 40 years' experience as an amateur player, will head the cast in the rôle of Sir Peter Teazle. He also plays Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice."

"Twelfth Night," which will be available in March of next year, will be presented with costumes and properties representing the Italian Renaissance and with settings and velvet drapes especially designed and executed in the University Theater stagecraft shops. "The Merchant of Venice" was successfully presented on tour last year in this manner.

The four one-act plays for the circuit will require but four players. They are prepared to supply the demand for dramatic material in small communities at a very low cost. This company carries no scenic equipment.

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## MORE CONFIDENT TONE PREVAILS IN SHOE TRADE

Samples for Spring Trade Excel Those of Previous Years—Leather Market Improves

A distinctly encouraging tone prevails in the shoe manufacturing districts. The trade is expecting greater activity in the coming season, and it is already apparent from the operations of the larger buyers that business during the early part of next year will show a considerable increase.

The samples displayed for the spring trade, except all previous attempts to advertise future lines, distinctive styles are a prominent feature in both children's and adult footwear.

Despite the predictions of many keen merchants, ladies' novelty low-cut footwear is practically assured of a record demand. Patterns, colors and ornaments excel even those of last season.

Confidence in the better lines is manifested in purchases, extravagant in size and novel in shape.

In lines of men's shoes, from top to the middle grades, styles change but little, so, besides the perforated upper and creased vamp, there is nothing to hinder buyers in making selections.

Prices are low enough to cause elimination of buyers who can't afford to pay for future shipments. Such contracts have been confined to men's dress shoes so far, however. It is quite probable that values may have an upward trend, as there seems to be little doubt that prices have reached minimum figures.

### Tanners Optimistic

The leather markets as a whole are in a far better condition than was the case a year ago. Tanners are talking optimistically and with good reason for trading gives indications of gradual return to more normal dealings.

As usually, the market in leather buying came from the larger operators, and the bidding ran through all grades of upper as well as sole leather, with the exception of patent, which was pretty well booked up.

The movement in union as well as in oak tannages, while not a record breaker, has reduced warehouse stocks below a normal level. In leather, though prices obtained did not fully establish quotations, they have had an effect on the rates for ordinary trading.

Quotations on union tannages are listed as follows:

Heavy steer backs, 40 to 45c; middle and light backs, 40 to 44c; heavy cow backs, 40 to 43c; heavy country hide backs, 35 to 37c; prime union backs, 57 to 60c.

### Prices Generally Firm

Oak tannages are now being offered as follows: Heavy steer backs, 44 to 48c; middle and light backs, 40 to 44c; heavy cow backs, 40 to 43c; heavy country hide backs, 35 to 37c; prime union backs, 57 to 60c.

Oak and union offals are moving well and prices of last week were improved upon in some instances.

Call skin tanners report business as dull, but there is said to have been a number of orders booked, although the number is not large.

The price lists of the active grades are practically the same as last week, but it is common knowledge that buyers' offerings are on a clean-up basis have obtained good trades.

Plump skins absorb most of the demand, the lighter weights accumulating, and the fact that the prospects of moving these offals is not encouraging makes the situation a bit dubious.

Side upper leather is in better demand, and besides the ordinary amount of new business there seems to have been a considerable number of contracts running into big figures. Market prices continue along quotations established during the fall, but the prices to be obtained on large transactions are unknown.

### Call for Elk Leather

Elk leather is having a fair-sized call. Tanners say that a good demand for the elk tannage during the coming season is expected. Top grade are selling at 35@40c. Medium, 33@36c. Cheaper sort, 15@20c. Chrome sides, colored black, are moving at 26@28c, with a prime second grade at 20@25c. Novelty leathers are slow and may be until it is definitely known just what shoe uppers buyers demand.

Patent leather tanners of Boston and Philadelphia are in a good position as regards immediate future business. Such a situation naturally keeps the market in a better condition.

Side upper leather is in better demand, and besides the ordinary amount of new business there seems to have been a considerable number of contracts running into big figures. Market prices continue along quotations established during the fall, but the prices to be obtained on large transactions are unknown.

### To Encourage Saving

The purpose of the fund is to permit employees to share in our profits and to encourage the habit of saving, so that when they reach the age when they retire from active service, or when they remain after a long service, they will have accumulated a substantial sum.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. have made no effort to measure the benefit to themselves from profit sharing with employees. It is a feature of our general policy of which profit sharing is only one item, based on our belief that being just and fair to employees is mutually satisfactory to all concerned and ultimately profitable to all, including employees as well as stockholders.

Besides being just, we believe it pays to give employees a share in the prosperity of the business in addition to their salaries.

The decline in industrial operations in Illinois, which began in July and continued slowly into October, when the decline in coal production was resumed during November, has at a diminished rate, according to a review of the situation by the state Department of Labor. The drop in the number of factory workers for the month was only 4.10 or 1 per cent for 11,184 concerns which have in their plants about 40 per cent of the whole number of such employees for the State. The decline was from 300,173 to 299,044.

## EAZIER TENDENCY IN WHEAT PRICES ON CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO, Dec. 18—Wheat had a downward tendency today during the early dealings. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 3c lower, May 10 to 109 1/2 and July 107, was followed by a moderate setback all around.

Prices opening at 14 to 16@16c lower. May 73 to 73 1/2, corn recovered to about the same as yesterday's finish.

Oats started unchanged to 1c up, May 45 1/2, and later showed a slight general drop.

Provisions were weak.

## CHICAGO HAS BIG HOLIDAY BUSINESS

### Money Conditions Are Growing Easier—Sears, Roebuck Profit Sharing

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (Special)—Holiday business promises again to break records this year. While there are indications of slackening in the manufacturing and wholesale fields, which are to be expected at this season, the retail stores are going through their annual rush with the prospect of a twelve per cent increase in sales before known for such an occasion.

When the plenitude of funds of which the public seems to be possessed is taken into consideration, the character of gift-buying now in progress is surprisingly conservative. Jewelry, toys, and other lines in the luxury class are having a large call, naturally, but there is also a demand for useful articles, especially in the way of apparel and household furnishings. This gives the year-end distribution of merchandise a wider range than has been the case of late, and is also the source of considerable gratification on the part of merchants.

Money conditions continue their course toward ease. The latest statement of the Federal Reserve Bank shows a further reduction in rediscounts, and the position of the bank is becoming increasingly comfortable.

### Successful Profit Sharing

It would not surprise bankers to see the commercial money rate break through the 5 per cent minimum which has prevailed for several months, but this is not likely to come before the turn of the year. The market may still be quoted at 5 to 5 1/2.

The profit-sharing plan of Sears, Roebuck & Co. is one of the most successful ever tried and has attracted wide attention among those who are working to improve relations between employers and employees. The firm has paid into this fund \$5,000,000 since the plan was adopted, July 1, 1916, and beginning Jan. 1, next, will increase the share it will contribute from 5 per cent to a minimum of 7 per cent of its

deposits which their member banks are required to carry with them. These funds lie idle, so far as direct returns to the member banks are concerned.

Big city correspondents do pay interest on the reserve deposits which their nonmember correspondents have with them. Therefore, if a state bank can indirectly obtain the benefit of federal reserve bank credit in time of stress and still escape tying up reserve deposits on which no interest is earned, it will remain outside the system.

### Member Banks' Returns

Under the law, member banks in the Federal Reserve System may receive a return on their contributions toward the capital of Federal Reserve banks not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, cumulatively. All excess earnings are paid to the Treasury as a franchise fee.

Member banks were not finding their membership profitable or were not deriving any benefits from the federal system, especially if they were not borrowers.

### Causes for the Great Majority of State Banks

The causes for the great majority of state banks holding aloof from the system were investigated by a joint congressional committee, which was named last March, under the chairmanship of Representative Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and himself a national banker. The committee held hearings at Washington and in the West during the recess of Congress, and its findings, dealt with in this article, probably reveal the roots of the difficulty.

### Trend Away From System

The federal reserve act makes it compulsory for national banks to join the reserve system, while membership is optional as regards state chartered banks and trust companies. Today the trend of state banks is away from the system, as indicated by the fact that while a year ago 1639 were members, this total had fallen to 1620 in June, 1923, and showed a further drop to 1609 as of Sept. 14 of this year.

A higher percentage of state banks are members in the east than in the agricultural regions, only 30 per cent, for instance, holding aloof in the New York district, while 81 per cent are outside in such an agricultural district as that of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank.

The plan provides that the company shall be 7 per cent of the net earnings. Employers deposit a 5 per cent of their employees' earnings in the profit-sharing fund, one-third of the remainder of its net earnings after preferred dividends, and an allowance of 10 per cent for the common stock but before federal income taxes, and it is now stipulated that the minimum amount so paid shall be 7 per cent of the net earnings. Employers deposit a 5 per cent of their employees' earnings in the profit-sharing fund, one-third of the remainder of its net earnings after preferred dividends, and an allowance of 10 per cent for the common stock but before federal income taxes, and it is now stipulated that the minimum amount so paid shall be 7 per cent of the net earnings. 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## CURTAILMENT IN PRIMARY COTTON MARKETS SPREADS

Rise in Raw Product Forces Advance in Finished Goods but Public Loath to Buy

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 18 (Special)—Slowly but surely the prospective famine in raw cotton is curtailing production of cotton goods and the failure of the price levels in primary cotton goods markets to reflect this condition is for the moment accelerating the shutting-down process, and laying the foundation, some distributors declare, for another runaway market. Whether or not there is warrant for this latter declaration remains to be seen, but there is no doubt the rapid curtailment in gray goods production, and no denying that so far this reduction in the output of the mills has had little effect market-wise.

Manufacturers and distributors alike have been groping in the dark trying to estimate the results of the new channels which it appears are generally known by the public at large that there is not enough raw cotton to go around. Mill men, disappointed at the slowness with which gray goods prices respond to such a condition, have come to the conclusion that the supply of raw material was too limited to warrant making up goods merely for the sake of keeping their mills in operation. When more than ever there is a break between production costs and selling price, it can be had, they think, it wiser to conserve their cotton supplies by shutting down.

### Curtailment Spreading

The Pacific Mills, at Lawrence, have announced a complete shutdown of the cotton department for two weeks, owing to a lack of orders. The American Printing Company, at Fall River, announces a complete shutdown of its cotton manufacturing department for the indefinite period, the reason given is the same, "lack of orders." In neither case is the print works to be closed down, and that means, in all probability, that the great printing equipment is to be occupied on producing goods—goods that can be bought cheaper than they can be made.

This comment is confirmed by events in the gray goods markets during the last week, when standard 33x60s, 6x60s, could be had from certain southern mills for 11 1/4 cents, though 11 1/4 was the generally quoted figure. This figure—and the other gray goods quotations are in proportion—is not adequate when the manufacturer has to base his cost calculations on the present value of raw cotton.

### Buyers Hold Off

The secondary markets are no better off than the manufacturers, apparently, for the jobbers in some cases are still offering parcels, 4-4 6x60s, at 14 1/4 cents, though the American Printing Company recently advanced the figure on such goods to the jobbers from 11 1/4 to a flat 15 cents. Wide sheetings were advanced this week 5 cents a yard, and are now quoted at 70 cents for 10x4 bleached goods. On the basis of present raw material and wage costs, the price would have been reasonable at 75 cents, yet they are volume buying at 70.

Distributors are trying to pass along the higher values individually and are effort to work the consumer up without seriously shutting off his buying. They are encountering stern resistance at levels which do not discount prices already established in primary channels. Hence they figure that it will be impossible to do business at still higher levels and are unwilling to contract for normal quantities of goods on present price figures in spite of the shortage in raw cotton.

### Week's Sales Small

Fall River reports sales of only 40,000 pieces in the last week, much of it accounted for by the 10x4 and 10x6 goods and most of the balance by 10x10s and twills. Several instances are known where the Fall River mills lost large orders because they were unable to meet competitors' prices. The shutdown of the American Printing Company mills in Fall River will throw 3000 people out of work and add further to the burden of the population of that city, where a great many of the other print cloth mills are running at only about 40 per cent of normal.

The fine goods markets have not been without some optimism. Business has not been active, but it has been possible for the fine goods mills to take orders on certain types of goods at prices which make it worth while to continue running the mills. Few buyers are willing to place long future business in volume to do the mills want to accept such business at current prices.

Yarns are practically flat, with most cotton yarn mills in New England running only a small fraction of their machinery. Even through the south there are many companies that have been forced to curtail, and these are indications that such curtailment may be rapidly extended before long.

## STEADIER TREND TODAY ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 18—Sentiment in financial circles was much improved today, important interests taking a reassuring view of the political outlook, and believing that co-operation between the Unionists and Liberal parties against the Labor Party is inevitable.

The markets on the stock exchange were steadier, traders moving cautiously on evidences of an oversold condition. Gilt-edge issues started heavy but later rallied sharply. Home rails and industrials were in demand, a large part of the buying coming from recent sellers.

French loans were unsettled on weakness in the franc. South American rails were dull. Oils hardened, while mining shares were irregular. Rio Tinto sold at 31 1/2 and Hudson's Bay at 5 9-16.

### COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

Dec. 18, Nov. 18, 1922	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920
Wheat, No 1 spring 1.36 1/2 1.30 1/2 1.50	1.36 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.42 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2
Wheat, No 2 red 1.24 1/2 1.21 1/2 1.42 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.42 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2
Corn, No 1 yellow 89 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.34	89 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.34	89 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.34	89 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.34	89 1/2
Grain, No 2 white 84 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.34	84 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.34	84 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.34	84 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.34	84 1/2
Flour, Minn pat 6.50 6.30 7.75	6.50	6.30	7.75	6.50	6.30	7.75	6.50	6.30	7.75	6.50
Lard, prime 13.40 14.55 11.40	13.40	14.55	11.40	13.40	14.55	11.40	13.40	14.55	11.40	13.40
Pork, meat 25.75 25.75 28.00	25.75	25.75	28.00	25.75	25.75	28.00	25.75	25.75	28.00	25.75
Butter, 1 lb. 20.00 20.00 20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Sugar, gran 9.00 8.75 7.10	9.00	8.75	7.10	9.00	8.75	7.10	9.00	8.75	7.10	9.00
Iron, No 2 Phl 26.75 26.75 28.75	26.75	26.75	28.75	26.75	26.75	28.75	26.75	26.75	28.75	26.75
Silver 65 1/2 64 1/2 62 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	65 1/2
Lead 7.50 7.50 7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Tin 45.75 43.375 38.125	45.75	43.375	38.125	45.75	43.375	38.125	45.75	43.375	38.125	45.75
Copper 13.125 14.45 14.425	13.125	14.45	14.425	13.125	14.45	14.425	13.125	14.45	14.425	13.125
Cast iron, 25 lb. 24 1/2 27 1/2	24 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	24 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	24 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	24 1/2
Steel billets, Pitts 14.50 14.25 16.50	14.50	14.25	16.50	14.50	14.25	16.50	14.50	14.25	16.50	14.50
Print cloths .08 .07 1/2 .07 1/2	.08	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.08	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.08	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.08
Zinc 6.55 6.70 7.10	6.55	6.70	7.10	6.55	6.70	7.10	6.55	6.70	7.10	6.55

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (Special)—The tariff rate on modeling clay is increased in the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers sustaining a protest of the F. Weber Company, Inc., of Philadelphia. This clay was assessed at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 21a of the tariff act of 1922. It is held more properly dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 18a, a non-enumerated manufactured article.

In another opinion, sustaining a protest of C. J. Tower & Sons of Buffalo, N. Y., the customs board finds that importation of straw hats is assessed at 100 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 410 of the 1922 tariff law, should have been taxed at the rate of only 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 18a.

An application of Truly Warner, Inc., made under the provisions of section 18a of the tariff act of 1922 for remission of a tax imposed on the importation of straw hats is granted in an opinion by Judge Fletcher of the customs board. The general appraiser concludes that the entry of the hat, R. E. Collier, state oil and gas inspector. This supervision, provided by legislative enactment, has prevented millions of dollars' worth of property damage by infiltration of water.

"To determine," says Mr. Collom, "whether or not supervision is effective; in other words, if supervision has prevented the silk beside from being infiltrated by water, one must look at the results. The three intermediately drilled gusher fields of the Los Angeles Basin, developed since January, 1921, should furnish competent evidence as to prevention of damage from infiltrating water.

For the six-months period, January 1 to June 30, 1922, the Marathon Beach oil field produced 1,528,000 barrels of oil and 276,000 barrels of water, or 1.5 per cent water. In the same period the Long Beach field produced 26,508,000 barrels of oil and 160,400 barrels of water, or six-tenths of 1 per cent water. Santa Fe Springs oil field produced 31,753,000 barrels of oil and 248,000 barrels of water, or eight-tenths of 1 per cent water.

Water imports of the Los Angeles basin produced 19,862,000 barrels of oil and 2,860,000 barrels of water, or 15 per cent water.

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## In the Heart of the Rockies

### FIFTH PAPER

#### Some Birds of Moraine Park

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

ALMOST JUG August is usually regarded as an unfavorable month for bird study, our efforts have been well rewarded in and about the Rocky Mountains National Park. To be sure, the season of song is practically over, but every now and again we hear a burst of bird melody reminiscent of June, such as to convince one of the rare quality of bird music he would be regaled with in the song season.

One of the most common birds here is the mountain bluebird, the counterpart of our beloved eastern herald of the spring. But this western congenier is different. Burroughs' apt description of the coloring of the eastern variety, "the sky tinge on his back and the earth tinge on his breast," needs revision here, for the adult male is truly a bluebird, a veritable sky-flake, blue all over, although somewhat lighter on the breast. The back is a lively blue, an exquisite color. We see them everywhere; and in a week I have seen more bluebirds than in all my life before, a situation which speaks well for the care taken to preserve bird life in the National Park.

Along the meadow brook a song sparrow, a little ruster in hue than our eastern species, has sung to us; and far up on the snow line by lovely Lake Helene, he trilled his tuneful play as sweetly charming as on our own lawn at home. Down by the stream where the willows hang over, I am always greeted by the sharp metallic notes of the white-crowned sparrow, another friend who is pretty well distributed through the northern United States and Canada. This is the same bird we see in numbers about Boston during the migration season, with no variation in color or appearance. What a splendid sparrow he is! His delicate gray breast, as dainty as down, and his striped black and white head and upright posture give him an appearance at once alert and aristocratic. An abandoned nest in the willows has probably been his home during the nesting season.

#### The Lincoln's Sparrow

The chipping sparrow also is here, as friendly and restless as always; and we found a Lincoln's sparrow in the low bushes about a small lakelet, just under the Continental Divide. This sparrow is, I believe, not plentiful anywhere, and because of its shyness is difficult to identify. Perhaps the best distinguishing mark is a band of buff across the breast and on either side of the throat, wanting in all other sparrows. I am not familiar with the song, but the rather delicate call notes are quite sparrow-like in quality. I followed one for some distance in a thicket of scrub balsams, sometimes within a few feet of him, and yet catching but fleeting glimpses, so close did he keep to cover. The Lincoln's sparrow is, I believe, distributed in summer throughout the boreal zones of North America, and in mountainous regions.

A new acquaintance of the sparrow family which we have made here is the lark sparrow, a handsome and altogether attractive bird, which we are happy to add to our list of familiar. When we visit the pasture across the stream among the gray stones we are sure to find him. He springs up and after a few rods' flight drops again, hunting his food in the short grass. In its flight and manner, the bird reminds us of the vesper sparrow. The most striking colors of the lark sparrow are the chestnut brown patches on the sides of the crown and below the ears, a white line over the eye and through the middle of the crown. The markings are similar to the white-crowned, with the substitution of the fine chestnut brown for black. The back is dark brown, streaked with black. The brown outer tail feathers are tipped with white and a small black spot is seen on the white breast. This is one of the most beautifully gowned of the sparrows, giving one the impression of fastidious taste. They are common birds about the pastures and fields in the middle west. Ridgway says its song is "composed of a series of chants, each syllable rich, loud, and clear, interspersed with emotional trills," reminding one somewhat of the Indigo bird.

Great flocks of redwing blackbirds haunt the low bushes about the stream, their loud calls reaching us most of the day. Occasionally the familiar "o-ka-lee" is heard, but they are nearly through with the song season. Yesterday at Long's Peak Inn, the former rendezvous of the famous mountain naturalist, Emory A. Mills, I found Brewer blackbirds in abundance about the farm buildings.

#### The Garrulous Swallows

Among the birds most in evidence about our cabin are the numerous swallows, which light on the roof or sit on the wires, constantly entertaining us with their conversation: They are of three varieties: the eave or cliff; the barn swallow; and, most numerous of all, the northern violet green. The latter, in point of plumage, are the most beautiful swallows I have ever seen. Imagine, if you can, a dark green back, a purple collar about the neck, a parrot-green crown; rump and upper tail coverts, violetting with purple; wing and tail feathers black tinted with blue; and with sides and underpart pure white! Surely, you will agree, a most remarkable coloration!

Like all swallows, their feet are quite undeveloped and they walk with great difficulty and never far. These swallows nest in cliffs or hollow trees. They are generally distributed throughout the West, and winter in Central America. As do all insect-eating birds, they migrate early to warmer climates to insure a food supply.

#### The Vivacious Magpie

By far the most conspicuous bird of this locality is the black-billed magpie. Anywhere within your range of vision he commands your attention. And how could it be otherwise? A bird 18 to 21 inches in length, in a

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It is the custom for the British Royalty Each Year to Have Specially Designed Christmas Cards. Each Member of the Household Having a Separate Card. Either Specially Painted or the Reproduction of Some Well-Known Picture. The First Reproduced Above Is That of Queen Mary, Entitled "Girldom of Mary Queen of Scots" and Reading, "Fair Thoughts and Happy Hours Attend on You." The Second Is That of King George V, Entitled "William Colored and Tied With Ribbon."

Prince of Orange, Landing at Torbay, and Reads, "Health and Fair Time of Day, Joy and Good Wishes." The Third Is That of the Queen Mother, Entitled "Queen Anne's Bounty," and Reads, "All Joy Upon You Light From Day to Day, and Space Your Life With Sweetness." The Last Was Painted by Howard Davis. The Originals of All Three Are Richly Colored and Tied With Ribbon.

conspicuous suit of black with white patches and streaks arrayed to the best advantage, could scarcely fail to center the attention of even a casual observer.

In the midst of our meadow here rises a broad hill of granite, the crest some fifty feet above the plain. To the right is a clump of quaking aspen, where dwell a band of magpies. As I approach they always set up a chatter and fit about the grove, their black and white making a fine show against the pale green foliage. If I persist and enter the grove, they withdraw to the alders along the stream

toward the Moraine. But if I exhibit a little patience, they return to investigate their disturber.

While the magpie has a bad reputation as being mischievous and something of a robber, as well as a destroyer of small birds and their eggs, it is safe to say he is much better than his reputation. He destroys great quantities of insects, including the black cricket, grub, and grasshoppers, varying his diet where practicable with berries, small fruit, and even green leaves. They are resident from eastern Nebraska to the Cascade Mountains.

## London Impressions

### The Jews of the Lane

By HENRY STACE

Special Correspondence, London

LIKE all large and wealthy cities, London has its Jews of every class and condition; among them white Jews, and Jews who are not quite white, rich and poor Jews, Jewish peers, artists, writers, musicians and traders. They have their settlements and synagogues everywhere; but except as regards their creed and their racial cast of feature the Jews of the West End have been so completely assimilated into the native London population that they differ hardly at all from the English. But though London has no ghettos, there are parts of the East End which the Jew has made so completely his own that it is worth while to print the street signs and posters in Hebrew as well as English, and it is here that the Jew is to be seen in his most interesting, because his most characteristic aspect. And nothing is more characteristically Jewish than the Sunday morning market, held in what was known till recently as Petticoat Lane.

The name has been changed, and the place is now known as Middlesex Street to the postal authorities and mapmakers; but its traders never speak of it as anything but "the Lane." It lies between Houndsditch and the western fringes of Whitechapel; a long, narrow thoroughfare, dingy as regards its buildings, but on Sunday mornings, after the Saturday Sabbath, the noisiest, the most crowded, and the liveliest street to be found anywhere in London.

#### Merchandise Is Varied

Vehicular traffic is suspended, and the roadway is lined with the booths and barrows. This market is quite unlike the street markets of the poorer districts in other parts of London. The Englishman rarely sells anything but perishable foodstuffs and the like cheap clothing from a barrow. The moment his fortunes rise above the precarious he prefers the ease and dignity of an established shop. But the Jew seems to enjoy street trading for its own sake, perhaps because it gives him opportunity for the exercise of his peculiar talents, his gift of patter and repartee, his knack of bargaining. His skill as an auctioneer. He can hold a crowd and amuse while he does business with them. In consequence, many of the traders of the Lane are men of substance, and the stock displayed in their booths is of considerable value.

For some reason hard to fathom, more Jews, here and elsewhere, deal in clothing than in any other single article of trade, but the merchandise of the Lane is extraordinarily varied. A dollar, which here means 5s., will buy an almost baby-sized doll with ball-and-socket-jointed limbs, eyes that close when it lies down, a

student. But he is as keen a trader as any in the Lane. His stock-in-trade is a marvelous multum-in-parvo tool which, in half a dozen apparently delicate strokes, will sharpen a knife to a blint by sawing it on a steel bar, so that it will cut shavings from a scrap of paper like a razor. It will also open oysters without any effort at all, and act as glass-cutter, screw-drawer, hammer, and half a dozen other things as well. This young man travels ceaselessly round and round a circle of demonstration and patter. When he reaches the point at which his nimble fingers begin wrapping up the tools in paper and tossing them to purchasers he has already started again upon his description of their merits and uses.

#### A Britisher in the Lane

The Jews, however, have not a complete monopoly of the trade of the Lane. One cannot go by appearances for not all Jews are dark or have the traditional cast of feature. But now and again among the vociferous traders of the Lane one comes across one who betrays his British blood by a subtle difference of humor or temper. Here, for example, is a man selling—or trying to sell—large colored silk handkerchiefs, which he lauds as "untearable." He has the Lane manner, the loud voice, the habit of constant repetition, the almost extravagant air of honesty and reasonableness, to perfection. He has collected a little crowd, and he displays his handkerchiefs one by one, offering them at a shilling.

"Ere you are! Look at 'em! Nothing like 'em in the Lane! Untearable!" There follows an exaggerated pantomime of attempts to tear a handkerchief, which successfully resists all his efforts. "Shilling each, and money back to the gentleman who can tear them!"

But nobody buys, and after a due display of astonishment, disgust and pity in succession he offers them as a concession at sixpence. The performance is repeated. By steps the price comes down to sixpence, to threepence, at last to a penny. But the crowd has had enough of him and will not buy, and while he is struggling for the last time to tear a handkerchief they turn their backs and drift away.

He watches them, struggling with his indignation for a moment. Then he seizes the untearable handkerchief delicately between finger and thumb, tears it without the slightest effort into two halves, drops them, and turns away with a grin. Only a Briton could find satisfaction in that dramatic touch of self-expression.

Close at hand is a hoarse-voiced man—no Jew, this—who offers passage by the opportunity to be a millionaire for one penny—in German paper marks. And here is another young Hebrew, a quiet-voiced young man, whose pale face, spectacles, and rather fastidious manner of speech give him something of the air of a sycophant.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Charting the Imagination

**I**N KIPLING'S "The Brushwood Boy" as it was originally published in the Century Magazine I found, for the first time, an author definitely charting a specific area of the imagination. The clear map of the region so familiar to the brushwood boy did something toward intensifying the emotional response and fixing the story mentally; something toward making me feel that things not seen may be made more vivid than the actual.

From the story as told, I should have drawn my own mental map but with his map before me I felt that I was seeing the picture as he saw it. The brushwood pile where everything always began, and the lamp posts are as definite as Bunker Hill or the lions in Trafalgar Square. So is the "small-clock-work steamer lying by the sea road" in which George, on the Sea of Dreams, sailed, until the steamer stopped by a lily carved in stone, which most naturally floated on the water. Seeing the lily was labeled "Hong Kong" George said "Of course. This is precisely what I expected Hong Kong would be like. How magnificent!"

From lily-like Hong Kong to Java it is all set down in the five-inch map in the magazine—too bad that the size was reduced when the story was collected in "The Day's Work"—with the tropical desert and the thirty-mile ride along the shore, and the Unknown Continent, and all the rest of the places as plain as anything could be on the map of England or the United States.

As I reread the story—I have lost count of the number of times—there never is any mental confusion. Everything slips into place in the imagination as the map first showed it. When left to draw my own mental maps, the second reading often visualizes things differently. Then something recalls the first picture, and everything has to be adjusted all over again.

Not long after discovering the map in "The Brushwood Boy," I heard a lecture discuss the Arthurian legends as though they were a recognized part of history, asked somewhat scornfully, "Do you believe all that?"

"Yes," was the reply. "But do not make a mistake. I believe it with my imagination, not with my judgment."

There is a difference, and the ability to "believe with the imagination" is the secret of much of our delight in art.

F. M.

## From Segovia to Avila

A long avenue of poplars leads out of Segovia into the endless rolling upland; one mounts wave after wave of land more or less sparsely cultivated—blue sheets of cornflower, red of poppy, and great blue bunches of anchises; the waves get larger and each on rather higher till we begin to cross the spur of the Guadarrama.

As the road crosses the successive spurs of the Guadarrama the country changes, huge granite boulders strew the ground, we dip down sharply into valleys where a narrow ravine delivers a rushing stream into a small green and wooded valley with a mill by the bridge. The slopes are purple with a kind of lavender, and here and there a river of small flexes comes down from the mountains and spreads along the slopes of the spurs, each tree casting its round black shadow on the grass-covered soil. These idyllic interludes in the bare wastes of Castile have a peculiar charm. One comes on them quite suddenly and unexpectedly and they cease as abruptly. They come like the pastoral interludes of Don Quixote to vary the splendid bareness of the rest, for Cervantes is a master at giving the exact sentiment of the landscape in these brief indications that he puts behind his solid figures...

Aidevias at the highest point of the road deserves its name, a wide green at the roadside and then a stretch of one-story dark brown, brown-tiled, little houses spotted with tiny black windows, and a church tower with its roof overcrowded by three pairs of storks who have decided to muddle through with family life in their haphazard fashion. The sticks of the nests jut out anyhow at all angles, and already a young one occasionally rears a monstrous neck and shoulders over the edge. The whole business seems recklessly precarious. To alight on the tower roof seems no easy matter, and often we can one refuse a contemplated landing, pass on, sweep round, and give it another shot. When it comes off it requires a tremendous backwatering with the black-edged wings to check the impetus; it looks as if they were cautious about their long spilling lags...

Decidedly Avila is almost too terrible; granite boulders brew the slopes on which it stands—it rises out of granite and dust and scrub, and rises, itself all granite, completely encased in its granite girdle studded thickly throughout the whole circuit with great protruding towers. . . . Inside the narrow winding streets open out here and there into vague unpremeditated places, with no particular relation to the buildings. In the center a long mean street slopes gradually down to the river valley—its houses often of only one story, as though it were too much trouble to pile more granite boulders one on another. . . . Not but what there is beauty in its atmosphere and colour—most of all in its rare southward prospect. There one looks across a vast unvaried hollow of land to the rhythmic contour of the blue Sierra. So uniform is the surface, so large the extent that perspective seems to be in abeyance, and one gives up all attempt to judge the distances.—Roger Fry, in *The New Statesman*.

**Song**

Light foot and tight foot,  
And green grass spread.  
Early in the morning,  
But hope is on ahead.  
Brief day and bright day,  
And sunset red.  
Early in the evening,  
The stars are overhead.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.



Magdalen Tower, Oxford. Drawing by Lawrence Walker

### “Que Toutes ces Choses occupent vos Pensées”

Traduction de l’article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

QUI ne se réjouirait pas s'il se sentait qu'il a trouvé le moyen de gommer son penser, de façon à pouvoir en tous temps diriger ses pensées vers des sentiers agréables et paisibles; car, en effet, qui n'a pas été, à un moment donné, peut-être même bien souvent, hanté par un affreux sentiment de douleur, de crainte, de ressentiment, d'injustice, —en un mot, par la persistance de pensées matérielles se refusant à être chassées? Ainsi, durant des siècles, les mortels se sont soumis au mauvais penser subtil et habituel; les hommes tant que les nations se sont eux-mêmes liés avec des chaînes qui sont absolument illusoires et inutiles. Suivant les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, le pouvoir de penser juste et d'en ressentir proportionnellement la paix et l'harmonie est si susceptible d'être démontré, qu'à la page 3 de "Pulpit and Press" Mrs. Eddy nous conseille fortement de le faire: "Sachez donc," dit-elle, "que vous possédez le souverain pouvoir de bien penser et de bien agir, et que rien ne peut vous déposséder de ce héritage si précieux sur l'Amour. Si vous maintenez cette position, qui ou qu'est-ce qui peut vous faire pêcher ou souffrir?"

Cependant, avant de pouvoir avancer dans la grande tâche de corriger les fausses croyances, il faut comprendre clairement que Dieu est le Principe divin de toutes les idées véritables. La Science Chrétienne montre qu'en raison de cette grande vérité de l'être, il est possible d'abandonner la discorde et de soumettre son penser au gouvernement de l'unique Entendement divin, c'est-à-dire de Dieu.

"Qui ses pensées mé sont précieuses, 6 Dieu. Et combien leur nombre est immense!" s'écrie le Psaliste; car il discernait sans doute la perfection et la proximité de l'intelligence divine. Saint Paul, ayant lui-même prouvé combien il est possible, quand on comprend Dieu, de prendre pour unique base de son penser la vérité spirituelle au lieu des fausses conceptions mortelles, conseille de méditer sur tout ce qui est pur et aimable et sur tout ce qui a bonne réputation.

"Qui . . . tout ce qui est vertueux et digne de louange," ajoute-t-il, "que toutes ces choses occupent vos pensées."

Bien des gens s'accordent à dire que les hommes seraient heureux que ces choses belles, véritables et élevées de l'Esprit occupent leurs pensées, mais que l'évidence constante des conditions contraires—le mal et la maladie—semble s'imposer à eux. La Science Chrétienne résout ce point et offre à l'humanité une révélation curative et révolutionnaire qui lui apprend que les conditions discordantes, y compris la maladie, se produisent, non indépendamment de la croyance mortelle, mais en conséquence de cette croyance; aussi, les mauvaises conditions matérielles peuvent et doivent être rectifiées.

### Melodies

I love the cradle song the mothers sing  
In lonely places when the twilight drops.  
The slow endearing melodies that bring  
Sleep to the weeping lids; and, when she stops,  
I love the roadside birds upon the tops  
Of dusty hedges in a world of Spring.  
And when the sunny rain drips from  
The edge of midday wind, and meadows lean  
One way.  
Add a long whisper passes thro' the hedge.  
Beside the broken water let me stay,  
While these old airs upon my memory play.  
The stars are overhead.  
—Francis Ledwidge.

### “Think on These Things”

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO would not rejoice if he felt his thinking, so that he might at all times direct his thoughts into ways of pleasantness and peace; for who, indeed, has not at some time, or perhaps many times, suffered from a distracting sense of sorrow, of fear, of resentment, of wrong—in short, from insistent material thoughts which refused to be dismissed? Mortals have for ages thus submitted to acute and habitual wrong thinking, men and nations alike binding themselves with fetters which are wholly illusive and unnecessary. So demonstrable, according to the teachings of Christian Science, is the power to think truly, and to experience corresponding peace and harmony, that Mrs. Eddy emphatically admonishes in "Pulpit and Press" (p. 3): "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and treasures on Love. If you maintain this position, daily, hourly, must one endeavor to understand more of the truth of present spiritual existence, and to practice this understanding in all the lesser details of everyday experience; for only so can one grow in the understanding of the very presence of good sufficiently to demonstrate its power in affairs of more serious import. Indeed, learning to think spiritually, purely, lovingly, healthily, is the most exacting task between Croatan Town and the river." Up and down this twisting river and through these mountains from Croatan Town, the final refuge of the English, goes the search of Miles, the English youth; Ruy, the Spanish youth; and Eagle Feather, the Indian youth, for Virginia Dare. The reader follows, believing thoroughly with the imagination. Is it not all there on the map?

Before one can advance in the great work of rectifying false beliefs, however, one must clearly understand that God is the divine Principle of all true ideas. Christian Science shows that because of this great truth of being, it becomes possible to forsake discord and conform one's thinking to the government of the one divine Mind, or God. "How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them!" exclaimed the Psalmist, as he undoubtedly discerned the perfection and nearness of divine intelligence. And Paul, having himself proved how completely the basis of one's thinking may be changed from false mortal concepts to spiritual truth when God is understood, counseled contemplation of whatsoever things are pure and lovely and of good report. "If there be any virtue, and if there be any praise," he added, "think on these things."

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Gladly would men think on these lovely, true, and uplifting things of Spirit, as many admit, were it not that the constant manifestation of opposite conditions of evil and disease seems to compel attention. It is here that Christian Science presents to humanity the revolutionary and healing revelation that discordant conditions, including disease, do not occur independently of mortal belief; therefore, wrong material conditions can and must be rectified and healed at their source in erroneous mortal concepts. It is plain that if one permits himself to think wickedly, he is likely to manifest wickedness in his deeds. It is equally certain—and

ment les résultats salutaires et sacrés du juste penser spirituel, qu'elles nous dit à la page 261 de "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures": "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées."

### The Natural

Stoop, and there it is;  
Seek it not right and left.  
All roads lead thither—  
One touch and you have spring;  
As though coming upon opening flowers.

As though gazing upon the new year,  
Vainly I will not catch it.  
Forced, it will dwindle away.

I will be like the hermit on the hill,  
Like duckweed gathered on the stream,  
And when emotions crowd upon me,  
I will leave them to the harmonies of heaven.

—Tu Ch'in-niang (Ninth Century).  
Translated by Herbert A. Giles.

### SCIENCE AND HEALTH

#### With Key to the Scriptures

By  
MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1923

## EDITORIALS

PEOPLE have been crying wolf about Germany for so long that they have almost come to the conclusion that the final crisis will never arise.

### Where Is Europe Going?

It is not now a question of a choice of policies by France, or Germany, or other nations. It is a question of reaping the inevitable consequences of policies and acts now belonging to the irrevocable past. When M. Poincaré decided to act independently of Great Britain and enter the Ruhr, he set in motion forces whose ultimate outcome neither he nor anybody else could estimate. The consequences, indeed, are only beginning to appear today. It is not relevant at the moment to inquire whether M. Poincaré was justified or not, whether his action was one of panic and revenge, or whether it was almost forced upon him by other powers, by the withdrawal of the co-operation of the United States, by the preoccupation of Great Britain with the restoration of world trade, or by the determination of the German industrialists to nullify the peace. All these events belong to the past. What matters is the position today.

The governing fact in the whole situation since last January has been the cessation of the activity of the great industrial district of the Ruhr and its isolation from the rest of Germany. Despite all the talk of diplomats and others, that has been the operative fact throughout. At first the German Government endeavored to meet the French advance by the method of supporting the passive resistance of the people on the spot, a policy which threw upon themselves the task of finding the currency necessary to pay the miners and operatives. This only hastened the collapse of the mark, until today it is impossible for any German Government to finance the Ruhr, and the responsibility for its population is thrown back to France.

But the surrender of Germany does almost nothing to solve the problem. The Ruhr can live as an integral part of economic Germany. It might be able to live as an integral part of economic France. What it cannot do is to live as an entity apart. Yet France, in pursuance of its policy, will not hand the Ruhr back to Germany, and because the Ruhr population are Germans it cannot incorporate the territory in France. France means to keep its hands on the Ruhr for two reasons. The first is because, as long as she does so, she is secure against another German invasion, as Germany cannot possibly manufacture the armaments necessary for modern war without the Ruhr. The second is because she thinks that only by so doing and levying a large tax on all its activities can she extract from Germany the cost of the reconstruction of her own devastated districts. Yet the size of that tax, the currency problems which the separation of the Ruhr from Germany entails, and the interference in management which French control implies, prevent the Ruhr from getting back to work on an economic basis, the only basis upon which it can support its people.

There is the central dilemma which confronts the nations today, and it is a dilemma which will not be solved by resolutions, or even by judicial inquiries. Some basis has to be found, and found soon, for getting the Ruhr back to work on economic lines, as otherwise it is only a question of time for it to become almost entirely dependent on the outside world for the sustenance of its people. Germany has already thrown up the sponge. She is now preoccupied, not with the Ruhr, but with the problem of maintaining unity and establishing a stable government in the rest of Germany.

France is in hardly better shape, for while she has reduced Germany to utter impotence she cannot find a way of making the Ruhr support itself, still less pay large reparations while under her control. Great Britain is still confronted by the problem of the unemployed. Hence the proposal now being discussed in France that the Rhineland should be entirely separated from Germany and left under French control, and that the Ruhr should be intrusted to the League of Nations. The separation of the Rhineland may be carried through, but the League is unlikely even to look at the idea, for it would only destroy itself if it attempted what France cannot achieve. So the Ruhr is likely to remain a dead weight round the neck of France, with the rest of the world being dragged in as the need for feeding its people and the effect of its idleness in depressing the world's trade is more and more felt.

Where it will all end nobody can foretell. But it is obvious that the primary cause of the trouble is that every nation fears, hates, or is indifferent to its neighbors, and believes it right to think only of itself. No cure will be found until the nations begin to recognize that there is no road to peace along the road of national selfishness they are all traveling today. The inevitable end of the present drift of affairs is that the Rhineland should be forcibly separated from Germany, while the Ruhr gradually becomes ruined and depopulated exactly as the great cities of Russia have become depopulated by famine and exodus. But that will not be the last word.

If that process is allowed to work itself out, without any successful attempt by the great powers of the world to make a just settlement, it will leave behind it a seed of hatred and resentment which is likely to blaze out in due time in another war. There is only one way of healing the gaping wounds of Europe and of preventing another great war, and that is for all the great civilized nations of the earth to awake in time to their manifest duty of helping one another to justice and peace. For impartial justice alone is the condition of peace, and the first step toward that justice is that each nation should be willing to co-operate with its neighbors and to make whatever sacrifice is necessary to establish the reign of international justice upon the earth.

IT is a promising sign of the times that from so many sources are emanating today recommendations making for the lightening of the tax burden for the average citizen in the United States. It is true that there are other countries staggering under a far heavier load in this direction, but many of the present proposals assume a peculiar significance because they urge its attainment largely by means of halting the present waste of government funds. One of America's financial authorities who has recently expressed his views on this subject is C. W. Barron, manager of the Boston News Bureau, in an article on tax reform. Though Mr. Barron writes with especial reference to Massachusetts, what he says can easily be applied to the larger problem of the entire United States, for, as he points out, the possible economies in Massachusetts are indicative of what might be accomplished in the cities and towns throughout the Nation if the people would take a proper interest in the matter of eliminating waste and extravagance.

As a single example, the unnecessary expenses associated with the Massachusetts state printing department is worth passing in review. It appears that nearly \$1,000,000 was expended last year for printing and paper in this department, and yet that this sum was apparently so lightly regarded that the bills for the entire amount were checked up by a man in a subordinate position as an evening occupation. Mr. Barron explains that already a saving on the printing bill has been inaugurated to the extent of some \$200,000, and adds that the audit commission is confident that the amount expended last year can still be cut in half, if not even more.

Mr. Barron's suggestion that every state and city in the United States should have a budget commission, whose job it should be to keep down expenses and thus safeguard the pocketbook of every man who pays taxes, must appeal with special force to all who recognize in this wanton waste of funds an even larger issue than probably the average taxpayer sees. This is the tendency to regard the disbursement of public funds as something requiring less care and attention than the spending of private resources. Until the taxpayers awake to realize that this tendency will not only continue unchecked but will increase in degree and extent, unless some intelligent action is taken to stop it, the consequences are hard to foresee. When such action is taken, however, it will be found that nothing that is necessary need be eliminated, but simply what is inefficient, undesirable, and non-essential.

LADY ASTOR has, perhaps as the means to an end, endorsed what, in England, is known as the Bishop of Oxford's Liquor Popular Control Bill. The measure, as it might be compared with those experimented with in the United States in the years before the federal prohibition amendment was adopted, offers a choice, by localities, between what was once quite loosely referred to as "local option," and a reorganization of the traffic which would provide for dispensaries managed by trustees representing the public. Possibly, while the adoption of this plan would tend to bring about better conditions than those now existing, neither is designed to be as effective, in the long run, as governmental prohibition.

Local option, so called, under which rum shops are closed in specified areas, has been proved in America to be virtually ineffective. But in the United States the people came to realize, through the exercise of this optional privilege, the possibilities of state, and eventually of national, prohibition. It led in America, as it must sooner or later lead in England, to the adoption of a general prohibitory law. But not so much can be said for the proposed dispensary system, under which it is planned to permit the sale of liquors under the direction of Government agents or trustees. That makeshift was tried and proved absolutely valueless by some of the American states in the years when it was supposed to be necessary to compromise with what was called the "liquor power."

Americans finally discovered, as their English friends will some time realize, that there is no such thing as a liquor power, hence there is nothing that need be compromised with or considered in outlining new and constructive public policies. The women of England should be first among the voters there to discover this important fact. It should not be necessary to gain by compromise, or by easy stages of progress, their support of prohibitory legislation. They possess the numerical strength, with the aid of those men who can see aright, to bring about the enactment of laws more drastic and far more beneficial than that which Lady Astor has approved.

The admission must be that not carelessly or thoughtlessly has it been urged by organizations, as well as by observing teachers and parents, that greater care should be taken to implant in the consciousness of young children thoughts of peace, rather than thoughts tending to glorify war. Lasting impressions are made in the nurseries and the schools. Of this there is no doubt. Thus it is that in these days, when there is so much talk of disarmament, it is urged that the nurseries be disarmed. It is not an extravagant or illusory theory that the implanting of a desire for conquest is possible, and even that it is the inevitable result of association with regiments of tin soldiers and batteries of toy cannon, with the flag waving over all. The flag stands for peace. It is not solely an emblem of war. And yet, in the thoughts of the young, it is associated only with conflict and suffering.

In the schools, also, it has been found that there are few songs adapted to the uses there which are patriotic

simply, without a conscious or indirect appeal to hatred or self-glory. The effort to encourage and foster a love of country should be applauded. But there is no need, while implanting patriotism in the breast of the young, to teach the palpable untruth that in one's own country alone exist those virtues which all commend, and that in other unhappy countries thrive those vices which should be condemned. True patriotism cannot be taught by any such process.

The reasonable argument is made that songs can be used, and should be used, to teach all children a knowledge, or rather a realization, of the benefits of peace and true brotherhood. Cannons do not have to be made to roar, nor must Old Glory be shot into shreds to impress this wonderful lesson. Bands will march to the strains of martial music, and the flag will be acclaimed with cheers, but to the future generations of men it should be made clear that peace is engendered and fostered by peace, rather than by war and rumors of war.

THE subject of most importance to the people of the theater and to all who are either entertained by, or realize the constructive possibilities of, the right kind of a theater, is the one under discussion in many quarters these days, namely, the cleaning up of theatrical performances. That something definite is going to happen, and in a very short time, there is little doubt. Such pressure is being brought to bear from so many religious and other organizations, and from the general public, whose sense of decency is being constantly outraged, that those whose office it is to correct such offenses by law will be compelled to act, and act in no uncertain manner, unless the abuses are definitely and finally stopped. Nor will the temporary changing of a few lines, here and there, in order to get by inspection, with a return to the original at the next performance, be tolerated. The point has been reached where the people of the theater, particularly in New York City, will shortly be given a choice of either cleaning up their playhouses or having an official censor put over them.

IT would be a great misfortune to the theater of America, which has recently been coming into its own by leaps and bounds, to have a public, politically appointed censor placed on guard. Libraries of books have been written, denouncing the censor evil. It has proved a menace to the art development of every country where it has been put into effect. The selfish greed of a few men should not be allowed to bring upon the American theater this misfortune. That it will come unless the theater is cleaned up from within is a certainty.

The Producing Managers' Association, with its vast theater holdings everywhere, composed as it is of America's most important and most powerful theatrical managers, whose lead is followed by all of the other managers in the country, can by vote take a collective stand in favor of clean performances that will entirely clear the situation. Blame for continual production of salacious plays has been at different times laid at the door of the authors who write such plays, of the actors who play in them, and of the public that supports them. It is plain, however, that if an author's play, written to appeal to the lowest instincts, is not produced at all, there can be no actors to play in it and no audiences to go to hear it.

It is presumed that a majority of the members of the Producing Managers' Association are men who respect the traditions of the theater for which they work and really want to have it a place of refinement. It is also presumed that they respect the opinion of the public to which they cater. It is, then, shortsighted and bad business for that majority to allow a few of their fellow producers to bring shame upon the organization as a whole. In addition to the good business side of the question—nearly every play that has been a great financial success has been a clean play—the Producing Managers' Association would draw from the public no end of gratitude and esteem for their organization if they would come out solidly and stand for decent plays from this time on.

First-class vaudeville in the United States was cleaned up by the carrying out of an ideal of one man—B. F. Keith. No censorship or outside pressure was brought to bear. Mr. Keith and his assistants did their own censoring, and, as a result, drew millions of patrons to their theaters. The Producing Managers' Association can do exactly the same thing for the legitimate theater. What small, immediate loss might result to a few of their members is nothing in comparison with the greater losses the members of that organization are sure to incur—to say nothing of the loss to the theater as an institution—if a state censor is appointed.

## Editorial Notes

IT MAY come as somewhat of a shock to many to learn that the managing director of the Marshall Stillman movement, the object of which is to help men, when released from prison, to "go straight," declared in New York recently that conventional uplift methods have proved a complete failure in the prevention of crime. The only way to stop crime, he urged, is to convince criminals that they can get more happiness out of an honest life than out of a dishonest one. How small an amount of such "convincing" goes on in the average prison is, unfortunately, so well known as not even to warrant comment.

THOSE Americans who like to make themselves out abused because they are paying more for street car fares than formerly, may feel differently on learning that in Paris, France, the price charged today—six sous—is three times that which was charged in pre-war days. Reports indicate, too, that the end is not yet. Even the cities in the United States which have suffered the most in this respect cannot boast much more than a 100 per cent increase.

## Tramcars for Peking

TRAMCARS for Peking! Ten cents and ten minutes from the Chin Men gate to the Temple of Heaven. Transformed ricksha coolies in double-breasted jackets with brass buttons, visored caps and bare feet, ringing fares and shouting out the streets, thus: "Tung An Men," "Tung San Chu Men," "Tung Chang An Chich," "Tung Tan Paiou," and so on.

For Peking, we are told, has been invaded by wealthy devotees of the Occidental god of enterprise, China's triple-walled capital is to have a clangor of Broadway. Engineers in white duck and pith helmets, and a horde of straining, shouting coolies are at it already: widening the gates through the city wall; tearing up the streets; and tearing down the ancient pavilions that spanned them—arches that held something of the spell of the East in the red and green of their curiously wrought timbers, and something of its history in the great gold characters inscribed upon them.

So it is tramcars for Peking. They were needed, no doubt of that. They will add strange, new confusion to the clamor of the city; bushels of coppers to the profits of those who own them; and hurry the passing of this, the most alluring of the old frontiers of world romance.

Peking is a city set apart from others in the East. It has a jumbled distinctiveness. One looks through its kaleidoscope and the ends of the earth pass in review. Fords bring the brazen West. And trains. And now the tramcars. Mongolia is there caparisoned in remnants of the days of Genghis Khan, for in the morning beyond the gates there come the tinkling camel caravans, swinging in from Kalgan, and the Gobi, and Urga, within the precincts of the Living Buddha.

Somewhat betwixt the two—Fords and caravans—is China itself. China: in a thousand narrow hutongs outside the Hatamen gate; the China that swarms in tiny mysterious shops, overflows to open markets that line the streets; chants old incantations at the Llama Temple; and buys strange steaming pastries from journeyman bakers. This is China of the forty centuries and the 400,000,000.

Different from all this, Peking has its Legation Quarter: smooth, paved streets; forbidding, high-walled legation compounds flying many flags and garrisoned by guards in brilliant uniforms. Here there are other shops—Indian, Japanese, English, American and French—that add delicate touches of the boulevards. And, finally, that confusion may be worse confounded, there is the Wagon-Lits Hotel.

The Wagon-Lits, in the days before another hotel challenged its supremacy, was the vortex of the whirl of Peking's intrigue and romance. The world overlapped in its corridors. It boasted an American ownership, a Swiss manager, a French chef, Chinese waiters, an orchestra of Russian refugees, and a patronage chiefly British.

On Saturday night the Wagon-Lits was a place of brilliance. Diplomatic Peking—in braids and brass and Paris gowns—was there. And at a table or two were unidentified adventurers who came, knew everyone, brought added gayety for a night, and then, within the week, were gone again. After the dance, one rode by ricksha back through the cool night air to the compound; the coolies' feet crunching in the frozen snow; a slice of the moon tipped over the city wall, and dim lights twinkling in the hutongs.

All this is of the jumble that goes to make Peking. Now and again there comes a chance to stand above the city and see, perhaps, some order in it. We climbed, one afternoon, near sunset, into the ancient drum tower from which, in the days of Manchu glory, the alarms were sounded when an enemy approached. The huge old drums were still in place. There were twenty-seven of them, originally, and their varied tone and cadence indicated the direction from which the foe approached. Now one drum, each morning, noon and night, rolls out the time of day.

But there, above Peking, we were strangely apart from its confusion: North of us loomed the bell-tower, another sentinel, two centuries older than the drum-tower. Beyond it the gray expanse of city roofs stretched out to the city wall and on to "The City Outside the Wall." The sun dropped to the rim of the Western Hills. A lantern bobbed through the street below us. A glint of red from the clouds struck across the sky and fell upon the yellow tiles of the Forbidden City, and glowed, away in the east, against the Hatamen and the Temple of Heaven. The quiet that falls at dusk seemed to settle over the city.

A dog barked, and there was a multitude of sound. The streets echoed with the shouts of jostling, impatient throngs: ricksha men, street vendors, beggars, little children—and, further away, the faint rhythm of a watchman's pang-pang up some side street early darkened. From off toward Coal Hill came the sound of a motor horn, raucous and modern.

And soon, now, tramcars: twentieth century mechanisms, careening through the Middle Ages. But there will still be the thousand crowded streets outside the city walls. Still the world will pass, and bow in passing, in the Legation Quarter. And, even with tramcars in Peking, the early morning still will find the camel caravans come tinkling in from beyond the Gobi, as they came in the other, richer days of Genghis Khan.

S. H.

## When Men First Took to the Air

LIEUT.-COL. F. P. LAHM, one of the first two officers of the United States Army to be taught to fly in an airplane, writes in United States Air Service of the pioneers of aircraft and their ships. He says:

"My first meeting with the Wright brothers was in the summer of 1907, when my father, who had become interested in them and their work a couple of years before, brought them to see me at St. Germain, outside of Paris. At that time they had completed their trial flights at Kitty Hawk and Dayton, knew they had a machine that could fly, and were looking for a purchaser. Our own Government was not interested, and foreign governments were decidedly lukewarm; to tell the truth, they were somewhat skeptical as to the Wrights having flown at all."

"Fortunately, our own Government had a change of heart, a contract was awarded to the Wrights in January, 1908, for a machine that was to make forty miles an hour, remain in the air an hour, carry two persons, and maneuver easily."

"While Wilbur Wright was demonstrating a machine in France, Orville brought out to Fort Myer in the summer of 1908, set it up, and flew it. The aviator of today will smile when he knows that the motor was a thirty horsepower with no carburetor; the airplane had no cockpit, pilot and passenger sitting on the leading edge of the lower wing with feet on a bar out in air; no wheels underneath, it started from a monorail under the impetus of the two propellers and a falling weight, and landed on two long skids."